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OF

## Original Voyages:

CONTAINING

I. Capt. *Cowley's* Voyage round the GLOBE.

II. Captain *Sharp's* Journey over the Isthmus of *Darien*, and Expedition into the *South Seas*,  
Written by himself.

III. Capt. *Wood's* Voyage thro' the Straights of  
*Magellan*.

IV. Mr. *Roberts's* Adventures among the Cor-  
sairs of the *Levant*; his Account of their  
Way of Living; Description of the *Archipelago* Islands, Taking of *Scio*, &c.

---

Illustrated with several Maps and Draughts.

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Published by Capt *William Hack*.

---

L O N D O N,

Printed for *James Knapton*, at the  
Crown in *St. Paul's Church-Yard*. 1699.

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Isabella Courtenay Her Book 1724

Lord Somers, Baron of Evesham and Lord High Chancellor of England.

My Lord  
THE Multiplicity of Favours  
your Lordship has been pleased  
upon all Occasions to confer  
upon me, cannot but engage me to  
lay hold on all Opportunities to make  
my Publick Acknowledgment of the  
not that I would pretend to the least  
Recognition of your goodness, but  
yet as I am sensible to be under  
has been ever known from my  
Thoughts to contribute  
But my Lord, I beg leave of your  
Lordship in more particular manner



TO THE  
**Right Honourable**  
**J O H N**  
*Lord Somers, Baron of Eve-*  
*sham, and Lord High Chan-*  
*cellor of England.*

*My Lord,*

**T**HE Multiplicity of Favours  
your Lordship has been pleas'd  
upon all Occasions to confer  
upon me, cannot but engage me to  
lay hold on all Opportunities to make  
my Publick Acknowledgment of 'em,  
not that I would pretend to the least  
Retribution hereby, that being a Mat-  
ter as little possible to be done, as it  
has been ever remote from my  
Thoughts to conceive it.

But, my Lord, I beg leave of your  
Lordship, in a more particular manner,

*The Epistle Dedicatory.*

to testify my most grateful Resentments of that *Liberty* you were pleased to allow me, to expose this *Voyage of Cowley's* round the Globe, to Publick View, under the Patronage of your Great Name, not doubting but the same innate Goodness in your Lordship, that made it acceptable in the Manuscript, will render it no less so in the Print.

*My Lord,*

It was in farther Presumption of your Favour, that I have adventured to subjoin hereto the other Voyages and Adventures that follow, humbly intreating your Lordship to pardon it in me, and to vouchsafe your Favourable acceptance of them, which your Lordship, out of a peculiar, tho' undeserved Regard on my part, has been always pleased to do of whatever came from,

*My Lord,*

*Your Lordships*

*Most Humble, and most*

*Devoted Servant,*

William Hacke.

# THE PREFACE.

**T**His Book being made up of the Voyages and Adventures of four several Persons, at different Times and upon different Occasions, 'twill be convenient to say something of each of them respectively.

The First is a Voyage round the Globe, made by Capt. Cowley, who went from Virginia in Company with Capt. Dampier, in Capt. Cook's Ship, [see Dampier's Voyages, Vol. I. p. 69.] He continued in that Ship till such time as Capt. Eaton, whom they had met with in the South Seas, went away from Capt. Cook for the West-Indies; and Cowley took this opportunity of leaving Cook and Dampier, who were for a longer stay, and went on Board Eaton's Ship (of which see Dampi. ib. p. 132, 133.) The rest of the Voyage he made partly in Eaton's, and partly in a Dutch Vessel, as will be seen by the Relation it self; which I have published with very little alteration from the Original Journal, given me by Cap. Cowley, but for the ease of the Reader, I have contracted it in such places as contained nothing but plain Sailing. The Descriptions are as the Author left

## The PREFACE.

them with me at his going abroad again, and had he been here, I doubt not but I could have had them considerably enlarged by him, but the Reader has them in their own Simplicity and Brevity.

The same is to be said of Capt. Sharp's Journal which I received also from himself, and stands next to this Book, tho' before the other in order of time. Mr. Ringrose and others have related his Expedition; but the Captain's own Account of it was never published before.

The third is Cap. Wood's own Journal he made thro' the Streights of Magellan in Company with Sir John Narborough, which may be of use, to help out the Shortness of Sir John's Relation: and Cap. Wood's Abilities are too well known for me to say any thing in Commendation of him.

Mr. Roberts Discourse makes the Last of this Collection, and is partly an Account of his Rambles in a Corsair or Levant Pirate, on board of which he was detained for a considerable time; and partly a Description of the Greek Isles among which they cruised. Many of these are seldom visited but by these Corsairs, and such therefore have the best opportunity of taking an Account of them. What our Author has done in this Relation is with a Seaman's bluntness, but with great Faithfulness. He has been a Voyage since he left this to be printed; but is now returning. As for the Relation he gives of the taking of Scioby the Venetians and other Incidents, the Reader may be referred to the Book it self.

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**Note, That in this Index the several Voyages are thus distinguish'd, according to their order.**

**C.** refers to *Cowley's Voyage.*

**S.** to *Sharp's.*

**W.** to *Wood's.*

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*And where any Figure has not one of these Capitals immediately prefixed, its to be taken as referring to that which goes nearest before it.*

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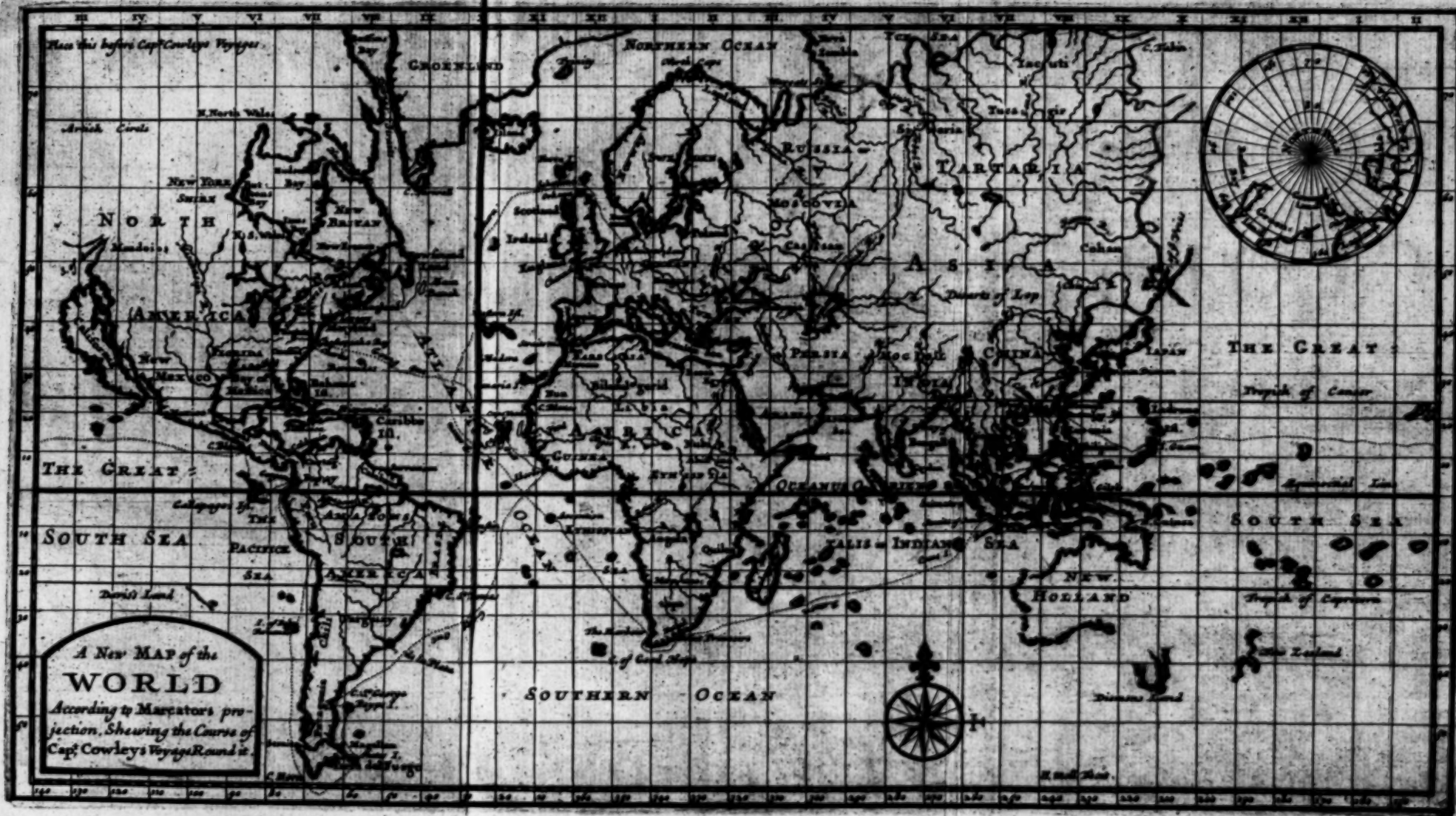
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## COWLEY'S VOYAGE

Round the

## GLOBE.

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*The Author's departure from Virginia, and arrival at the Isle of Salt, of Cape Verde. With his Account of it, and the Inhabitants. They go to St. Nicholas-Isle, and their Entertainment there. Sail for St. Jago, and their Design. Fail to seize a Dutch East-India Ship there. Take a Ship at Cape Sierra-Leone well stowed with Provisions.*

**T**O omit the Particulars of my going from *Am.* 1683  
 England to America, in August, 1683,  
 I departed from Cape Charles in Vir-  
 ginia, lying in the Latitude of 36  
 degrees North, and in the Longitude of 305 deg. in  
 the good Ship called the *Revenge*, of 8 Guns and 52  
 Men, Capt. *John Cook* Commander, they pretending  
 to me that I should navigate the Ship to a Port in the  
 B. Island



## COWLER'S VOYAGE

Round the


## GLOBE.

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*The Author's departure from Virginia, and arrival at the Isle of Salt, of Cape Verde. With his Account of it, and the Inhabitants. They go to St. Nicholas-Isle, and their Entertainment there. Sail for St. Jago, and their Design. Fail to seize a Dutch East-India Ship there. Take a Ship at Cape Sierra-Leone well stored with Provisions.*

**T**O omit the Particulars of my going from *An. 1683* England to America, in August, 1683, I departed from Cape Charles in Virginia, lying in the Latitude of 36 degrees North, and in the Longitude of 305 deg. in the good Ship called the *Revenge*, of 8 Guns and 52 Men, Capt. *John Cook* Commander, they pretending to me that I should navigate the Ship to a Port in the

B Island

An. 1683  Island of Hispaniola, called *Pettiguavaz*, where a French Man was Commander, and that that was their Commission-Port: So that when we came to Sea, I began to shape my Course accordingly for the said Port. But they told me that they were not bound thither, but first to *Guiney*, and then when they had got a better Ship to the great South-Sea in *America*: I was thereupon forced to alter my Course again, steer'd away E. S. E. for *Cape de Verde* Islands, lying in or about the lat. of 16 deg. North. In the Month of *September* we made the Island of *Salt*, where we came to an Anchor: Here were no Fruits nor good fresh Water, but plenty of Fish, and the Land affordeth Goats, tho' they are very small: But, as for human kind, we found no more than five Men upon the Island, viz. 4 Officers and one Boy to wait on them: One being a Governor, who is a *Mullatoe*; two Captains and one Lieutenant: They were all black, but scorn to be counted any other than *Portuguese*; for if any Man call them *Negro's*, they will be very angry, saying, That they are white *Portuguese*. In this Island there is abundance of Salt which is made naturally by the Sun near the Sea-side; The Salt-Ponds being near two English miles long: Our English Ships come often hither to load Salt for the *West-Indies*.

After that we had rode at an Anchor five or six days at the forementioned Island, we weighed and stood to the westward for the Island of *St. Nicholas*, where we were kindly entertain'd by the Governor, who was really a white Man, but the other People were all black: This Island being also one of *Cape de Verds*, which do all belong to the King of *Portugal*. Here it was that we digged three Wells, in order to get fresh Water to water our Ship, and traded with the Inhabitants for Goats and Fruit, such as Plantans and *Monano's*; as also

for

for Wine, which is made on this Island, but it is not *An. 1683*  
 very good. We rode at the S. E. side of this Island; and, having watered our Ship, a general Consultation was held amongst the Officers, to consider whether we should sail directly to the South-Sea in this Ship, or sail to *Guiney*, or any other Place to get a better Vessel, and such as had more Accommodations: At length, after long Deliberation, 'twas concluded, that we should sail to the Island of *St. Jago*, and try if we could meet with any Foreign Ship in that Road, with no other intention than presently to board her, cut her Cable, and run away with her; upon which we got up our Anchors in haste and sailed from the said Road.

We made it our Care to stand to the Eastward, for the Island of *St. Jago*, which lies in the lat. of 16 deg. North; this same being also one of the *Cape de Verde* Islands. Upon our approaching near it, before we came into the Harbour, over a Point of Land, from our Top-mast head we saw a Ship at an Anchor in the Road; she proved to be a Dutch Vessel, and one of their great *East-India* Men of 50 Guns, and about 400 Men, as we were informed afterwards by some of the same Ships company. Most of the Men were got on shoar, but seeing a strong Ship standing in toward the Road, they instantly repaired all on board, clapping a pring upon the Cable, heaved her broad-side to us, strook out her Ports alow, and presently running out her lower tier of Guns, was ready too receive us; who, by this time, being got something too near him, and seeing so many Guns and Men, whereas we had no more than 8 Guns and 52 Men, we thought it more advisable to bear away before the Wind; the *Hollander* at the same time sending 10 shot after us, but all in vain, for we got presently to Sea again. Hereupon we came to a resolution to sail to the Coast of *Guiney*, and as soon as we arrived upon

An. 1683 the Coast near Cape *Sierra Leone*, we alighted on a new Ship of 40 Guns, which we boarded and carried her away. We found she was very fit for so long a Voyage, for she was well stored with good Brandy, Water, Provisions, and other Necessaries. From hence we sailed to another Place in *Guiney* called *Sherbro*, to water our Ship, trimming all our empty Casks which we had in our old Ship, for we intended not to water again till we came into the South-Sea, at the Island of *Juan-Fernandes*, which lies in the lat. of 33 deg. 40 min. S.

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CHAP.

## CHAP. II.

*They sail for the South Seas : The reason of the redness of the Sea. Arrive at Pepys's Island ; with an Account of it ; their Sailing, Storms, are driven further South than any Ship before, where it was extream cold : Meet with Capt. Eaton and sail to Juan-Fernandez, with something observable concerning it. Sail to the Coast of Arica. Take a Timber Ship ; sail to the Isle of Lobos ; take three Ships with Provisions, but no Money. Discover strange Islands, and the Author gives them Names. They anchor and find plenty of Fish and Fowl, the latter exceeding tame. Seek for Water. Find some at Cape Tres Pontas, and bury their Capt. Cook : Miscarry in their Design upon Realejo. The two Ships break Consort at St. Miguel, and how the Author disposed of himself.*

**I**T was now the Month of *December* when we set sail from the lat. of 8 deg. North, steering away S. by W. till we came into the lat. of 12 deg. South, then we steer'd away S. W. by W. till we came into Soundings on the Coast of *Brazillia*, where we had 80 fathom water on a sandy Bank ; then we steer'd away S. W. finding the Sea as red as Blood about the lat. of 40 deg. South, which was occasioned by great Shoals of Shrimps, which lay upon the water in great patches for many Leagues together : We saw also an innumerable company of Seals, which would rise out of the water and blaff like

*An. 1683* a Dog, with abundance of large Whales, there being more in these Southern Seas, as I may say, by a hundred to one, than we have to the Northward of us. We held our Course S. W. till we came into the lat. of 47 deg. where we saw Land; the same being an Island not before known, lying to the Westward of us. It was not inhabited, and I gave it the Name of *Pepys Island*. We found it a very commodious place for Ships to water at and take in Wood, and it has a very good Harbour, where a thousand sail of Ships may safely ride: Here is great plenty of Fowls, and we judge, abundance of Fish, by reason of the Grounds being nothing but Rocks and Sands.

*An. 1684* The new Year being now come, when we had taken a view of this Island, and that the Wind was so extraordinary high that we could not get into it to water, we stood to the Southward, shaping our Course S. S. W. till that we came into the lat. of 50 deg. South, then we steer'd S. W. by W. resolving not to sail through the *Magellan Straights*; till at last we came into the lat. of 53 deg. where making the Land of *Terra del Fuogo*, but finding great rippings in the Water near the *Straights of Lemaire*, and fearing some danger, we resolved to sail about all; that is, thro the Passage that Capt. *Bartholomew Sharpe* did discover in the Year 1681, when he came out of the South Seas, and found that Land which the Dutch called *Staten Land*, when he discovered the same to be an Island, and gave it the Name of *Albemarle Island*: Then haling away S. W. we came abreast with *Cape Horn* the 14th Day of *February*, where we chusing of Valentines, and discourfing of the Intrigues of Women, there arose a prodigious Storm, which did continue till the last Day of the Month, driving us into the lat. of 60 deg. and 30 min. South, which is further than ever any Ship hath sailed before South; so that we concluded

very An. 1684



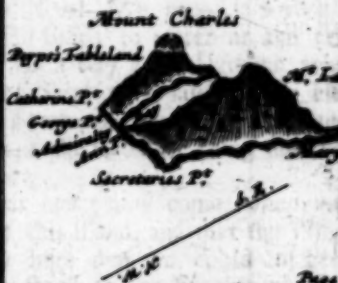
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Thus the Island of Iohn Ferdinando  
appears 7 I. distance bearing W. S. West.



Page 7.

Peypses Island.



Page

A Prospect of the Cape of Good Hope  
at 2 Leagues distance bearing S. West.




Page 33.

Thus the Nutmegg Island ap  
at 3 Leagues distance N. by West



Page



cluded the discourfing of Women at Sea was very *An. 1684*  
 unlucky, and occasioned the Storm. 

Towards the beginning of the Month of *March*,  
 the Wind coming up at South, we were soon car-  
 ried into warm Weather again; for the Weather in  
 the lat. of 60 deg. was fo extream cold that we  
 could bear drinking 3 quarts of Brandy in 24 hours  
 each Man, and be not at all the worfe for it, pro-  
 vided it were burnt: We steer'd away N. by E. till  
 we came into the lat. of 40 deg. South, where we  
 came up with Capt. *John Eaton*, who commanded  
 the Ship *Nicholas* of *London*, where at firft being  
 glad of each others good Company, we failed in  
 Confortship to the Island of *Juan-Fernandes*, in the  
 lat. of 33 deg. 40 min. South, where we found plenty  
 of excellent fat Goats, good Fish, and abundance  
 of very good Timber, with incomparable good Wa-  
 ter. Here is fuch great plenty of Fish, that one  
 Man may catch enough in a Days time to fuffice  
 200 Men. Capt. *Bartholomew Sharpe* was here in  
 the Year 1680, and finding no People on it, he called  
 it *Queen Catherines Island*; and when he failed away  
 did leave one Man on fhoar, which was a *Mosquito*  
*Indian*, who lived here alone near 4 Years. Now  
 this Man when he faw our Ships, prefently fanfied  
 us to be *Englifh*, and thereupon went and catch'd  
 two Goats and drefs'd them againft our Men came  
 on fhoar, there being feveral of our Ships Compa-  
 ny who were at the leaving of this *Indian* there by  
 Capt. *Sharpe*, and among others Capt. *Edmond Cook*  
 and Mr. *William Dampier*: Here we met with  
 flaws of Wind, that come often from the Mountains,  
 which would have driven us from our Anchors, we  
 letting one Anchor fall into 60 Fathom, and carried  
 the other into two Fathom Water: This Island is  
 naturally fortified, fo that with 100 Men and 100 l.  
 charge, it might be defended from 1000, if it fhould  
 be invaded. It lies 110 Leagues due Weft from the  
 Port of *Valparayfo*.

An. 1684



We weighed our Anchors from this Island and steer'd away N. N. E. till we made the high Land of *Arica*, lying in the lat. of 18 deg. South and some odd min. Being before the Bay with our two Ships, the one of 40 Guns, and the other of 26 Guns, we held a Council, whether we had best go into *Arica* Bay, or go down lower on the Coast: But the Result was, That it would be more to our Advantage to sail down as low as *Cape Blanco*, and there to wait for the *Spanish* Plate Fleet coming towards *Panama*; whereas if at that time we had but gone into *Arica* Bay, we had found a Ship there with 300 Tuns of Silver on board; but in company we took one Ship which was bound to *Lima*, laden with Timber, tho' we knew she had no Money on board; however we were forced to take her, by reason she should not discover us: She had thirty Men on board, which stock'd our Ship with more Mouths than we desired, by reason of our Water.

It was in the lat. of 10 deg. South that this Ship fell into our hands, when we steer'd away North for the Island of *Lobos*, lying in the lat. of 7 deg. South. Being come to an Anchor, we put our sick Men on shoar at this Island, here being plenty of good Fowls, tho' they taste fishy; but there is no fresh Water on this Island nor Wood: Here we heeled our Ships and scraped them, and having lain here about a Week, much troubled that we were out of Action, we called a Council, to advise what was best for us to do: Wherein it was concluded, That we should forthwith sail from hence to take a Town which lay 8 deg. N. lat. named *Truxillo*, lying ten miles within Land from the water-side: We had then but 100 Men that we could land, and all of them weak enough; but the next morning that we should sail, we heaving our Vial to the Capstane to get up our Anchors, some of our People

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Discovered by Capt<sup>t</sup> John Eaton.

[illegible]

Place this at P. 9.



ple being on shoar espied three sail of Ships, which *An. 1684* we run out and took; they being all laden with Flower, Fruit and Sweet-meats. But they having had Advice of our being in the South-Seas, had put all their Silver (so much as their Ships-Plate) on shoar: However, the Provisions were very welcome to us, so that now we sought for a place to erect a Magazine, to lay up our Stores in security for a reserve, and to lie still 5 or 6 Months, to make them think that we had been sailed out of the South-Sea. Thereupon we stood away to the Westward, to try if we could find those Islands which the Spaniards calls *Gallappagos* or *Enchanted Islands*, when after 3 weeks sail we saw Land, consisting of many Islands; and I being the first that came to an Anchor there, did give them all distinct Names.

The first that we saw, lay near the lat. of 1 deg. 30 min. South; we having the Wind at South, and being on the Northside thereof, that we could not sail to get to it, to discover what was upon it. This Island maketh high Land, the which I called *King Charles's Island*: And we had sight of three more which lay to the Northward of this, that next it I called *Crossman's Island*: The next to that *Brattles*; and the third, *Sir Anthony Dean's Island*. We moreover saw many more to the Westward; one whereof I called *Eures's Island*, another, *Dassigny's*; and another, *Bindlos's*. Then we came to an Anchor in a very good Harbour, lying toward the Northernmost end of a fine Island, under the Equinoctial Line: Here being great plenty of Provisions, as Fish, Sea and Land Tortoises, some of which weighed at least 200 Pound weight, which are excellent good Food. Here are also abundance of Fowls, viz. *Flemingoes* and *Turtle Doves*; the latter whereof were so tame, that they would often alight upon our Hats and Arms, so as that we could take them alive; they

*An. 1684* they not fearing Man, until such time as some of our Company did fire at them, whereby they were rendred more shy. This Island I called the *Duke of York's Island*; there lying to the Eastward of that (a fine round Island) which I called, *The Duke of Norfolk's Island*. And to the Westward of the *Duke of York's Island*, lieth another curious Island, which I call'd, *The Duke of Albemarle's*; in which is a commodious Bay or Harbour, where you may ride Land-lock'd: And before the said Bay lieth another Island, the which I call'd, *Sir John Narborough's*: And between *York* and *Albemarle's* Island lieth a small one, which my Fancy led me to call *Cowley's enchanted Island*; for we having had a sight of it upon several Points of the Compass, it appear'd always in as many different Forms, sometimes like a ruined Fortification; upon another Point, like a great City, &c. This Bay or Harbour in the *Duke of York's Island* I called *Albany Bay*; and another Place *York Road*. Here is excellent, good, sweet Water, Wood, &c. and a rich Mineral Ore. From hence we sail'd to the Northward, where we saw three more fine Islands; the Eastermost of the three I called the *Earl of Abington's Island*: Then sailing along between the other two, I call'd the Westermost by the Name of the Lord *Culpepper's*, and the Eastermost by that of the Lord *Wenman's*. All of them that we were at, were very plentifully stor'd with the foresaid Provisions, as Tortoises, Fowls, Fish and Alguanaes (Guano's) large and good; but we could find no good Water on any of all these Places, save on that of the *Duke of York's Island*.

After that we had laid up, and put on shoar at *Albany Bay*, and other Places, 1500 Bags of Flower, with Sweet-meats, &c we sail'd to the Noathward again, to try a second time amongst the Islands, if we could find any fresh Water, if ever we should have

have occasion to touch hereafter amongst them ; *An. 1684*  
 but it happened so, that we fell in with such a very strong Current, that when we would have failed back again to the Duke of York's Island to have watered our Ship, we could not stem it. This made us steer away N. N. E. and the first Land that we made upon the Main was *Cape Trespuntas*, where we coming to an Anchor, sent our Boat on shoar to see to get some Water ; and upon the Eastermost shoar in the said Bay we found great plenty and very good, with which we water'd our Ship. The first day we buried our Captain, named *John Cook* : The second day there came down three *Spanish Indians*, taking us for *Spaniards*, which our Men brought on board ; after which we examined them what was the People of *Realejo*, whether they were numerous, and what force. But our Long-Boat being gone on shoar to get Beef, whilst they were hunting, a Party of *Spanish Indians* came down and set the Boat on fire, driving the Boat's Crew upon a Rock, which they were forced to keep for their Castle till we sent another Boat with 20 Men to rescue them. We led those three *Indians* along with Ropes about their Necks, and having rescued our Men, one of the three by the Water-side slit his Neck out of the Collar, got from our Men, and run to the Town of *Realejo*, and gave the *Spaniards* notice of our coming : This made them remove all their best Effects out of the Town, and arm themselves at all the Places near it. We found it now necessary to turn all our Prisoners away to shift for themselves, before we set sail for *Realejo* ; but coming there and landing, to the Number of about an hundred Men, we took their Look-outs, who told us the News, that the *Indian* had been there from *Porto-Velas* two days before. This made our Men return on board again, very much discouraged that they were defcied.

We



*An. 1684* We fet sail from hence to the Gulf of St. Mi-  
 guel, where we took two Islands; one was inhabi-  
 ted by *Indians*, and the other was well stored with  
 Cattle; but for Gold and Silver, we got but little.  
 Here we staid and careened our Ship, and here Capt.  
 Cook's Ship and Capt. *Eaton's* broke Consortship.  
 And both the Vessels were no sooner re-fitted, but  
 I left Capt. Cook's Ship and got on board of Capt.  
*John Eaton*, where I was in like manner entertained  
 as his Master, to Navigate the said Ship to any  
 Port or Place, as he should direct.

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CHAP.





## C H A P. III.

*They sail to Gorgona, and resolve for the East-Indies. An Account of their Sailing. Arrive at Guana (Guam of the Ladrones) and its appearance. With their Adventures with the Indians there. Friendly with the Spanish Governor; Guana described. Presents between them. They supply the Governor with some Powder; they Cruise. Receive more Presents of the Spaniards; of Trade to the Phillipines Are set upon, but beat the Indians, who are described here, and their Arms. Intelligence from two Indians. Treacherous. They sail away. Strong Current. Nutmeg Island. Sail for Luconia.*

**V**VE in our Ship, towards the middle of *August*, set sail from the Gulf of *Miguel*, steering away for Cape St. *Francisco*, where we chased a Ship, which got from us. Then we bore up to 7 deg. South lat. and finding that the Country was alarmed, we stood into *Paita Bay*, which lies in the lat. of about five deg. South, where we took two Ships at an Anchor; but the *Spaniards* would not ransom them, nor give us any thing for them; which enraged our Captain to that degree, that he commanded our Men either to sink or burn them; which was our farewell to that Coast.

For then we sailed to *Sharp's Island*, *alias Gorgona*, and watered our Ship for the *East-Indies*: When we had so done, and taken in Wood also at the said Island, which lies in the lat. of 3 deg. and

*An.* 1685 15 min. North, and in the long. of 305 deg. we steer'd away W. N. W. till we came into the lat. of 13 deg. North : Then we steer'd away West until we came as low almost as the Rocks of *St. Bartholomew*, lying near the long. of 240 deg. then we failed into 15 deg. North lat. till that we thought we were past those Rocks and Dangers. Then we got into the lat. of 13 deg. again, which lat. we held until we made the Island of *Guana*, which is one of the *Ladrones*, lying in the lat. of 13 deg. North, and in the long. of 150 deg. according to our Log. We had had a Trade Wind for the most part ever since we failed out of the lat. of 10 deg. North, having now a very sick Ship, no Man being free from the Scurvey, and in a consuming Condition.

It was the 14th of *March*, about seven in the morning, when we saw the Land, and it proved to be the Island of *Guana*; it bore West from us: And I observed at 12 a Clock, and found our selves in the lat. of 13 deg. and two min. not meddling with the Diurnal variation. The Land maketh indifferent high at W. N. W. and appears with a great many Trees on the high Land; we having made out in our sailing, by Judgment, 7646 miles; that is to say, departed so many miles from *Gorgona* or *Sharp's* Isle, by loss made out in Longitude, which is about Two thousand five hundred and forty nine Leagues.

The next Day, being Sunday, we failed about the S. W. part of the Island; at the West-end whereof lieth a small Island, about five miles off from the shoar, with a Reef running off from the great Island to the small; and to the Eastward thereof lieth an *Isthumus* from the great Island, which maketh a fair Bay; but no anchoring until you come within a little way of the shoar. The Danger which lieth in the Bay is discernable, and it

it floweth about five Foot ; we came to an Anchor *An. 1685*  
 in the Bay, and sent a Boat ashoar with a Flag of Truce. But when we came near we found that the Natives had burnt their Houses and ran away by the light of them. However, we felled some Cocoa Nut Trees, and brought a hundred or two on board to refresh our Men, who were exceeding weak. But it fell out as we were put off with our Boat, that there appear'd a Party of *Indians* out of the Bushes, with their Launces, seeming as if they designed to attack us ; but we called to them and told them, that we were their Friends, tho' they would scarce believe us, till at length we having a Flag of Truce, one of the *Indians* went into the Wood, and having peeled a Stick, so as it appear'd white, he advanced towards us, when one of his Mates seeing that he had no Cap to Compliment our Men, called him back and gave him one for that End.

From Sunday the 15th to Monday the 16th we lying at an Anchor, went on shoar and got some Cocoa-Nuts, and had a free Trade with the *Indians* that day until the next morning, being the 17th, when our Men going over to the low Island, which lieth on the West-side of *Guana*, there the *Indians* fell upon our Boat with Stones and Launces ; upon which we made some shots at them, and killed and wounded some of them, but our Men in the Boat got no harm.

Two days after, the Governor of the Island, being a *Spaniard*, came down to a Point of Land not far from the Ship, and sent his Boat on board with a Letter written in *Spanish, French* and *Dutch*, demanding in the Name of the King of *Spain* what we were, whither we were bound, and from whence we came. Our Answer was written in *French*, That we were employed by some Gentlemen of *France*, upon the discovery of the unknown Parts of the World.

The

*An. 1685* The Messenger being got on shoar, was sent again on board immediately, to desire our Captain to come to the shoar-side and talk with him; which our Commander did, taking with him 20 Men double armed: Upon our landing the *Spaniard* fired a Volley, and we answer'd with 10 Guns. We quickly came to a right understanding one with another, and satisfied the Governor, that we had killed some of the *Indians* in our own Defence; and he gave us toleration to kill them all if we would; then we sent ashoar for some Cocoa-Nuts.

This Island of *Guana* is in length about 14 Leagues, and lieth in the lat. of 13 deg. and 3 min. North. The Land is plentifully stored with Cocoa-Nuts, Potatoes, Yams, Papas, Plantans, Monatoes, Sower Sops, Oranges and Lemons, and some Honey. They having a Trade from *Manilba* in the *East-Indies*, they report that sometimes here arrives two Ships in a Year from the South-part of *Mexico*, and 8 from *Manilba*, which do bring them Sugar and Tobacco, Silks, and other Commodities. The *Spaniards* in the Year 1684 built a Ship at this Island (as they affirm) burthen about 160 Tuns, and sent her to *Manilba* to Trade. They told us also, that they have about 600 Soldiers here. On Wednesday about 12 of the Clock came on board one of the Spanish Captains, being sent on purpose by the Governor, and continued until 12 the next day, which was the 19th. This Captain brought us 10 Hogs, abundance of Potatoes, Plantans, Oranges and Papaes, and red Pepper, in token of their Friendship: In return whereof our Commander sent the Governor, by him, a Diamond Ring for a Present, valued at 20 Pounds, and gave the Bearers each Man a Sword.

Next day the Governor sent on board again a Captain, a Jesuit, and a Friar to see our Captain, desiring him withal to spare him some Powder,  
by

by reason he had Wars with the *Indians* ; and our *An. 1684* Commander spared them 4 Barrels of Powder, and offered them 4 great Guns ; but they refused the Guns, and only accepted of the Powder. They brought a Box along with them, wherein was about sixteen hundred Pieces of Eight in Gold and Silver to pay for them ; but our Captain would not take a Penny : Wherefore, upon the return of the Money, the Governor presented our Captain with a Diamond Ring worth fifty Pounds.

We went out a Cruising the following Day with our Man of War Canoa, chased some *Indians* and made them forsake their Boat and get on shoar : We thereupon took their Boat, with all their Furniture to it. And that Boat served afterwards to carry a Guard with our Canoa, when we sent any on shoar for Water or Cocoa-Nuts.

The Governor's Boat on the 22d came on board us, and brought us some Cocoa Nuts, Potatoes and Chocalate, a piece of Plate and six China Cups, A French Jesuite being the Messenger ; who taught us to make Milk of the Cocoa-Nuts, by scraping of them, and putting Water to them, and then squeezing them ; which will cause them to look like Milk, and receive a very pleasant taste.

These *Indians* before we came, revolted from the *Spaniards*, and seeing us at first coming into the Road, did take us for the great Ship which comes from *Acapulco*, that carrieth always abundance of Silver for the *Philippine* Islands, especially to the City of *Mánilla*, on the Island of *Luconia*, that being the greatest Place of Trade that the *Spaniards* have in all the *East-Indies*. This Ship in her outward-bound Voyage very seldom carries less than 1500 Souls, her sailing Crew being 400 : The others they leave at the *Philippine* Islands, to recruit their Plantations there ; and strikes a great Dread upon these *Indians*. This Ship hath seven Decks,

C

but

*An. 1684* but brings seven Ships Cargo from *Manilha* to *Acaapulco*; and she always in her outward and homeward-bound Voyage toucheth at this Island of *Guam* for Wood, Water and fresh Provisions. When we approached the Island, we stood in with *Spanish* Colours flying; and, at last, some of the Natives came off to our Ships-side, calling to us, Friends or not: Our Answer was, Friends: Then they came on board us, and brought us Potatoes, Monanoes, Cocoa-Nuts and Plantans, selling them to us for old Nails and old Iron: But, they being treacherous, we trusted them not, for we had always our small Arms ready, and great Guns loaden with round Ball and Cartridges: Sometimes we should have our Deck full with those Infidels; but we were always in Arms, having our Swords and Pistols by our sides, with some Centinels standing abaft before them. However, having tarried here some time, we thought these Infidels had forgot our first saluting of them, so that they came frequently on board, and we had free Liberty to go ashoar any where on the Island, not only by the *Spaniards* but also by the *Indians*, who invited some of our People to go a fishing with them with a Sean; but it had like to have cost them very dear: For whilst some of our Men were on shoar, and the Boat near the shoar with ten Men in her, these Infidels brought their Sean round the Boat, thinking thereby to draw both Men and Boat ashoar. But our People that were in the Boat being provided with Fire-Arms, let go in amongst the thickest of them, and killed a great many of their Number, while the others, seeing their Mates fall, run away: Our other Men which were on shoar meeting them, saluted them also by making holes in their Hides. We took our Boat immediately thereupon, and went on board, most of our well Men being on shoar, and seeing many of these Infidels Boats lie along our Ship's side, did not know  
what

what Design they might have on board our sick *An. 1684*  
Men ; but, as it fell out, they were Boats which  
came from the Governor, with more Presents for  
our Refreshment.

These *Indians* are a People of a very large stature, some of them being seven Foot and an half high ; they going stark naked, having nothing at all before their private Parts. They never bury their dead, but let them lie in the Sun to putrifie and rot. They have no Arms but Launces and Slings ; the sharp ends of their Launces are made with dead Mens Bones ; for, upon the decease of a Person, his Bones make eight Launces ; of his Leg-Bones two, of his Thighs as many, and his Arms afford four ; which being cut like to a Scoop, and jagged like to the Teeth of a Saw or Eel-Spear, if a Man happen to be wounded with one of those Launces, if he be not cured in seven days, he is a dead Man. We took four of these Infidels Prisoners, and brought them on board, binding their Hands behind them ; but they had not been long there, when three of them leap'd over board into the Sea, swimming away from the Ship with their Hands tied behind them : However, we sent the Boat after them, and found a strong Man at the first Blow could not penetrate their Skins with a Cutlace : One of them had received, in my Judgment, 40 shots in his Body before he died ; and the last of the three that was kill'd, had swam a good English Mile first, not only with his Hands behind him, as before, but also with his Arms pinion'd.

But, to return again to the Spanish Governor's Kindness ; he sent us moreover, the succeeding days, by one of his Captains and an *Alferus*, thirty Hogs, some Pomkins, green Trade, Potatoes and Rice, as a Present. And our Captain presented him with six small Guns ; while most of the Men were in the mean time busie at work to rigg our Ship, heel, and scrape her.



An. 1685 When we had gone through with the foresaid Work, we fell to watering our Ship; and while that was doing there came two *Indians* to our People, who were born at *Manilba*, under pretence to barter with us; but we secured them both, and they told us, that the major part of the *Indians* were run away to another Island 10 Leagues off; insinuating withal, the Weakness of the *Spaniards* in this Island; and would have had us to cut them off, and plundered the Island of its Riches. But our Captain would hear of no such base Action.

We had not done watering of the Ship, when there came near 100 of these *Indians* about us with their Launces and Slings, and brought with them some Cocoa-Nuts: But our People knowing their Treachery, fired about 20 Guns at them, not to hit them, which made them run away, and appear no more that Day.

The Month of *March* had quite spun out, before we had made an end of watering our Ship, and supplied our selves with Cocoa-Nuts and other Necessaries. But on the first of *April* we weighed our Anchor from the Bay, and stood off along the shoar toward the Governor's Seat. And next day being come up with the Fort, we fired three Guns to salute it; which the Governor answered again with three more. And on the 3d sent his Captain on board with some Provisions for our Commander: When we sailed away from the Island, it bearing from us at night E. by N. distant 45 Miles. As it did at W. N. W. upon our first making of it, and appear'd in this manner.





On the 4th of *April* we sail'd W. by S. 88 Miles dist. run from the Island, 133 Miles. And the day after 73 Miles W. departed from the Island 206 Miles: From which day I kept no constant Account, by reason we had Calms and little Winds: But when we had got to the length of *St. Bartholomew's* Rocks, we shaped our Course W. N. W. There being half a Point variation to the Eastward, till we came in the lat. of 20 deg. 30 min. North, where we fell in with a parcel of Islands lying to the Northward of *Luconia*; we sailed between the 2d and the 3d of the Northernmost of them. The 23d day of *April*, being Thursday, we met with a very strong Current, like the Race of *Portland*, which would throw our Ship about and about. Distance from *Guana* to these Islands 560 Leagues, or thereabouts. At the 3d of the Northernmost Islands we sent our Boat on shoar to get some Fish near it if we could, and to discover the Island; where they found abundance of Nutmegs growing, but no People upon the Place. However, upon the approach of night, they did not stay long alhoar to go up within Land: They observed abundance of Rocks, Sands and foul Ground near the shoar, and saw a great many Goats upon the Island, but they brought but very few on board. After we got through these *Streights*, we sailed away South-west for *Luconia*.

An. 1685



## C H A P. IV.

*They arrive at Canton in China: Neglect the taking of 13 rich Tartar Ships. They sail for Manilha; and their design to arrive at Bantam; take an Island; are in danger among the Banks of Paragoa; and arrive in the North of Borneo. The Natives are afraid of them; but they seize the Queen and others. Borneo described. Articles of Peace between its King and the Spaniard. Of the Isles of Naturah: The Crew Façious: The Author, &c. buy a Boat and sail for Java; arrive at Cheribon in Java; and hear News from England of K. Charles's Death. They lost a Day: Go to Batavia; their Entertainment there: The Place described. The Javans kill the Dutch at Japara, and the Consequence thereof. The Dutch Design upon the English at Sillebar, with a Story of Amboyna.*

**V**VE reckoned by Sunday, April 26. at 12 of the Clock, that Cape Bojadore bore from us East; after which we came up with Cape Mindate, where we had the S. W. Monsoon, or contrary Wind; which made us steer away N. W. for Canton in China, where we lay and fitted our Ship: And whilst we were here, there came 13 Sail of Tartars Ships thither, out of which we might have laden our Ships with the Plunder of the best Goods of China; but our Men, being under no Government, said; That they came for Gold and Silver, and

and not to be made Pedlars to carry Packs at their *An. 1685*  
 Backs : But alas had reason but ruled them, we might all have made our Fortunes, and have done no Christian Prince nor their Subjects any harm at all : For these Goods the *Tartars* had taken about two Years before, from the *Chineses* in a War they waged with them ; and they had laid them up near *Canton* to be ship'd off as they saw convenient, which they now did all of them without Molestation.

We set sail from *Canton* for the City of *Manilba*, to wait for a *Tartar* Ship, which, we were informed, was laden one half with Silver ; but though we were so fortunate as to have the sight of her, yet she out-sailed us, she being clean and we as foul as we could be ; However, we gave her chase a whole Day, though to no purpose. Hereupon we bore to an Island near the North-end of *Luconia*, till the Winds came up fair to carry us to the Southward, viz. to *Bantam*, which was our designed Port, we not knowing then that *Bantam* was taken from the *English* by the *Dutch*. At these Islands we got store of Fruit, as Cacao-Nuts, and Guanas, and found one *Indian* at the *Goat-Island*, who told us of an Island, which lay not far from us, where was abundance of Beeves. Thither we halted with our Boat and 30 Men, took it, and found the same to be a very plentiful Island, Inhabited by about a Thousand People. However, our stay was not very long here, for the Wind coming up at N. E. before the middle of *September*, we sailed away to the Southward, making our course S. S. W. till we came into the lat. of 10 deg. North. Coming up with the Banks of *Paragoa*, we were infested in such a manner, that we thought we should have lost our Lives there, we sailing amongst them three Days together : But at length God was pleased to bring us out of those Dangers ; so that we

*An.* 1685 stood into an Island at the North-end of *Borneo*, where we haled our Ship ashore, and erected a Tent, planting ten Guns for our Defence, in case of any on-set by the Natives. Here we laid up our Goods, and then went to seek out the Natives to Trade with them; but they were very much afraid of us, as having never seen any White-Men before: However, we came up with one of their Boats, which was full of Women, among whom was the Queen of the Country, and her Retinue; who, when they saw our Complexion, leap'd over-board into the Sea; but we got them out again, and made them more Friendly before we parted Company, for upon our offering Civility to them, they presently grew fond of us.

The Island of *Borneo* is very large, it being in shape like an Oval, extending from 4 deg. South lat. to 9 deg. North, and reaches in longitude 12 deg. This great Island is govern'd by one King, but formerly it had Two, viz. the King of the North, and the King of the South; but, in process of time, he of the North was vanquished by the other of the South; by which means it was reduced to one entire Monarchy. The Land is plentifully stored with good Food and rich Commodities, as Diamonds, Pepper, Camphire and fine Wood, as Speckle-wood and Ebony. Cloves may be purchas'd here, at a very reasonable rate, they being brought hither from the adjacent Islands by stealth. The Beasts of the Country are large Elephants, Tigers, Panthers, Leopards, Antilopes and wild Hogs, tho' the Natives eat no Hogs Flesh, being all Mahometans; neither do they publickly drink any Wine, for if it should be discovered, the K. would instantly command the Offender's Head to be chop'd off. The Spanish Governour of *Manilba* having found the sweet Riches of *Borneo*, hath made a perpetual Peace with this great King, who was always at War before: The Articles where-  
of

of were, That the King of *Borneo* should have *An. 1685*  
 War with all Nations and People that were at War with the King of *Spain*; which we no sooner understood, but we went by the Name of *Spaniards* all the while we lay here. The Natives brought us Fish in great plenty, with Oranges, Lemons, Mangoes, Plantains and Pine-Apples; besides which, and many more things, here are abundance of excellent Bezar-Stones, some Musk, Civette, &c.

The Year was now drawing to a close, when we set sail from this small Island, which lay near the North end of *Borneo* (as aforesaid) steering away S.W. for the Islands of *Naturab*, those Islands lying in the lat. of 4 deg. North; we found they were not much inhabited: They are a great Cluster of them together. However, our stay there was but short, for we sailed to the Isle of *Tymon*, where finding the Ships Company Factious, and not under Command of their Captain, my self with Mr. *Hill* and 18 Men more, joined our Forces together, and bought a large Boat, with which we sailed to the Island of *Java*, it being distant 300 Leagues, and near the Straights of *Sunda*. We had the luck to come up with our Ship again, as also a Dutch Vessel of whom enquiring for News, the Hollander told us, That *Bantam* had been long taken by the Dutch, from the English. The Wind being then in our Teeth to sail to *Batavia*, we bore away for *Cheribon*, a Factory belonging to the Dutch, lying to the Eastward of *Batavia*, upon the Island of *Java*, where we were kindly received by the Governour, having Liberty to buy what we pleased for our Money. There we heard more bad News, viz. That King *Charles II* was dead in *England*; and that his Brother *James*, Duke of *York*, was proclaimed King, and Crown'd in his stead, which made me alter the Name of the *Duke of York's Island* in the South Seas, to that of *King James's* in my Description of the same. Here  
 I cannot

*An. 1685* I cannot omit taking notice, That when we arriv'd at *Cheribon*, we lost a Day in the Month, and likewise a Day in the Week, for we reckon'd it was *Saturday*, when 'twas *Sunday*, tho' we writ every Day : This must come to pass, by reason we sail'd by the way of the West, whereas if we had sail'd by that of the East, we had gained a Day, but going by way of the VWest, we lost one ; which should have made the leap Year one Day in four Year.

*An. 1686* After we had staid at *Cheribon*, to refresh our selves for some time, we thought to divide our 20 Men into three Parties ; two of which resolv'd to sail to *Bengal*, and the third to stay with me : We knowing *Batavia* was the likeliest Place to transport our selves from, hired a Vessel to carry us all from *Cheribon* to *Batavia*, where lies the *Hollanders Magazine* for *India*. We all arriv'd there safely, and were courteously received by *John Compase*, the General ; he promising me Passage for my self, *Mr. Hill* and my other Friend, which was all my Party, the which afterwards he generously performed. This City is very strong, having a high Stone-VVall about it, with four stately Sun-Dials within it ; in which is a very strong Castle commanding the whole City, having a double Wall about it, and several Entrenchments : They have a great Trade here by Shipping, for all parts of *China*. The Inhabitants of *Batavia* consisting of more than one half of *China* Men, makes it a great Factory. This Island of *Java* hath one Emperor, who is Natural Lord of it, and the adjacent Islands, and under him are sundry Kings and Princes, tho' they are all under Slavery to the Politick *Hollanders*, they not daring to do any thing in War or Peace, without their Leave. As to Matter of War, whether it was when the *Dutch* took *Bantam* from the *English*, I know not, but the *Dutch* got the Emperor's Crown, as a Pawn for some Demand that they

they had upon him : But it happening, that some *An. 1686*  
 great Man amongst the Dutch, took a Stone of a  
 prodigious value out of the said Crown ; This in-  
 censed the *Javans* to that degree against that Na-  
 tion, that on *Feb. 14.* in this Year, there came  
 News from *Japara* to the City of *Batavia*, that  
 the *Javans* had fallen upon a Party of the *Hollan-*  
*ders*, and had killed 80 of their Number, the chief  
 of whom were *Francis van Tack* and *Jeremiah*  
*van Fleet*, who ( as an Addition it seems to the  
 other Provocations ) being sent by the General of  
*Batavia* to fetch 500000 Rix Dollars, that the Em-  
 peror was indebted to the *Hollanders* ; when they  
 came to *Japara* to the Emperor's Court, he desired  
 them to go and sit in Council ; which they had no  
 sooner done, but the *Javans* came and set the Place  
 on fire, where they were ; and those that came out  
 in expectation of saving their Lives, were slain by  
 the *Javans*, as those that staid in were burnt. Now  
 from *Batavia* the General was sending 4 or 5 Ships  
 of War, with Soldiers to get Satisfaction for the  
 Wrong done them ; which, if this Accident had not  
 fallen out, as far as I could understand, those Ships  
 had been sent to the West Coast of *Sumatra* to  
*Sillebar*, where our English had a Fortress : There  
 were then of us *English* at *Batavia* to the Number  
 of Twenty, which would have adventured to *Sille-*  
*bar* ; but the *Dutch* would not permit us to go  
 thither, tho' we had bought a Sloop to carry us  
 away, which they took not only from us, but would  
 pay us no more than the prime Cost, without any  
 regard had to the Charges we had been at in fitting  
 her up : Nay, they proceeded so far as to put the  
 Men in Prison that sold us the Sloop ; and upon  
 our demanding the Reason, why they were so very  
 unkind to us, they replied, That they had an Act of  
 30 Years standing, That no Person belonging to any  
 Factory of the Dutch, should presume to sell any  
 Ship



*An.* 1686 Ship or other Vessel to any Foreigners: But we found the main reason was, that we should not go to *Sillebar* to strengthen our own People. These Ships and Soldiers were designed to sail to *Sillebar*, to demand a great Summ of Money, which, they said, the King of *Sillebar* ow'd the Dutch, tho' they did not design to take it in Specie, but would be paid with Pepper: So that if that design had gone on, the English would have had no occasion for their Factory at *Sillebar*; for the Intent of the Dutch was to get the Pepper-Trade into their own Hands by this subtil Wile, not seemingly to disturb the English Fort, but the Country round about it. I heard moreover, (but don't affirm it for Truth) that part of the Island of *Amboina* in the *West-Indies*, where the English were so cruelly Murdered by the Dutch, was all sunk under Water.

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
## C H A P. V.

*The Author and his two Companions imbarque for Holland; and their Sailing. Sea Fish, Currents, and Remarks upon them. High Land discovered. The Death of their Captain, and his Successor. Appearances of Land. Arrive at the Cape of Good Hope. Hear News from divers Parts. Something of the Natives. They steer for Tafel-Bay: The appearance of Land. Their Anchoring and Bearings. The Dutch Town there described. The Hodmantods and their Habitations. The Impudence of the Women. Their Apparel, Colour, Marriages, Worship and Burials.*

**B**UT to return to our longed-for Passage to Europe: We found two Ships in *Batavia Road*, which were bound for *Holland*; whereupon I and Mr. *Hill* my other Consort, imbarqued; and as we were putting out of the Road saw our Ship, under the Command of Capt. *John Eaton*, coming in: However, we held our Course, but finding the Wind very sharp, turned it down to *Bantam*, to take in fresh Provisions for our Voyage: When we had taken in some Cows, we steered away for *Princes Island*, where we lay for a fair Wind three Weeks: But about the end of *March*, we set sail from thence with the Wind at N. W. and being without, we shaped our Course for *Cape Buena Esperanca*, or the *Cape of Good Hope*, steering away W. S. W. having had a pleasant Passage; and on Tuesday the 18th of *May*, we made the Land, call'd *Point Primicra*,

*An. 1686 nicra*, bearing from us N. W. distant 12 Leagues, it being a high flat Land with some small Hammocks thereon; we had the Wind at N.E. being distant from the Cape 560 Miles, the Land trending away S. W. by W. I had made out in Longitude from *Princes Island*, 74 deg. and 4 min. we having had no Observation since Saturday the 15th day, the Fish which came about our Ship near the Island of *Mona* the 30th of *March*, left us now; when we judged our selves to be in the lat. of 32 deg. and 47 min. South. It was now the 18th of *May*, from whence to the 19th, we had sailed but 96 Miles; but observing next Day, we found by our latitude that we had a very strong Current, that had driven our Ship to the Southward, 34 Miles further than we judged our selves to be; for we thought we had been in the lat. of 33 deg. and 41 min. whereas we found our selves in the lat. of 34 deg. and 15 min. South, our Course, having been S. W. by W. 40 Miles. I argued the Reason with the chief Mate of the Ship, and he told me, That it did once happen in this Place, that they lay a trie with three Main Sails, and the Wind at W. S. W. three days; and when they took their Observation, they found the Ship driven to Wind-ward 200 English Miles, and likewise in the lat of 36 deg. and 37 min. they say, that they often find the like: Sometime the Current setting to the West-ward, and then to the Eastward, the Variation of the Compass of this Place is, as they tell me, 12 deg. Westerly, we having had no amplitude since the 7th day of *May*, and then I found it to be 22 deg. It was in the lat. of 28 deg. 10 min. and longitude by reckoning of 70 — 25 deg. variation.

From hence to Thursday *May* 27th nothing happened remarkable; on which Day. we had the Wind very furious, it blowing extream hard at W. S. W. We lay at a Trie with our Main Sails, and found

found our selves in the Lat. of 30 deg. 2 min. South, *An. 1686*  
 coming in with the Land, which made very high   
 with many finall Hammocks: We had been driven  
 40 Miles off the place, where we made the Land at  
 the first coming in with it, being gone to the North-  
 ward 92 Miles, since we made our last Observation;  
 and now the Current went to the Eastward: Only  
 I am here to Note, That the Winds were very furi-  
 ous at W. and W. by N. that we could not carry sail,  
 for several Days with a very full Sea: VVe reckon'd  
 our selves distant from the Main 94 Miles, and  
 found we were in lat. of 35 deg. 34 min. But on  
 the 29th at 12 a Clock, we went about, and finding  
 the VVind veer to the VV. S. VV. stemmed N. VV.  
 her Top-sails being set, and was so leewardly a  
 Ship, that she would not make her way better than  
 N. by W. with this Sea: And to increase our Dif-  
 ficulties, this Day we were brought to one Pint of  
 Water a *Man per Diem*; our Water being but little  
 in the Ship, and we fearing withal least we should  
 lose our Passage about the Cape, thought to bear  
 away for the Island of *Mayota* or *Joanna*, our Cap-  
 tain at the same time being sick and lame with  
 the Gout, and of whose Death some of us were  
 not a little apprehensive, and not without reason,  
 for he did not survive that Night. But for his Con-  
 cerns, my Lord *van Helderne*, with the other Officers,  
 as Steersman, Boatswain, Gunner and Carpenter,  
 took a just Account of what he had, for the use of  
 his Widdow, then living at *Middleburgh* in *Zea-*  
*land*.

Next Day about Ten in the Morning, we hea-  
 ved his Corps over Board, when there was a Coun-  
 cil of War, held by the Officers of the two Ships,  
*Salida* and *Critsman*, wherein 'twas resolv'd, That  
 Captain *Tominall*, Commander of the *Critsman*,  
 should command the *Salida*; and Capt. *Tominall's*  
 chief Mate command the *Critsman*; while the  
 Steer-

An. 1686 Steerman of the *Salida* should Act as Upper Steerman on Board the *Critsman*, namely Steerman *Houdin*; but his unwillingness to go there, made the Men gather together tumultuously, and declare, That they would keep him, whereas my Lord *van Heildine* commanded him to go; which made the other fly into a Passion with him, and charge him with some Default, insomuch that they came both to very high Words; however, the Men stuck so to *Houdin*, that he continued on Board his old Ship.

It was now become the first Day of *June*, when we saw the Land at about 10 Leagues distance. It appear'd like a round Hill, flat at the top, and bore from us N. N. E. with a smaller Hill to the Eastward of it: VVe reckon'd it to be the Cape Land of *Buena Esperanea*, we having had the VVind at East this 24 Hours, a very fresh Gale, our Ship running 8 Knots, till 6 in the Morning, then the VVind came up at North, little VVind.

Next day we were before the Harbour of the Cape, it bearing from us East, with the VVind at North, fair VVeather; we having sailed to the Northward since Yesterday Noon, 25 English Leagues, the Variation there is 6 deg. VVednesday the third at Night about six a Clock we came to an Anchor in the Bay before the Castle in 9 Fathom VVater, we having had the VVind at VV. N. VV. steered into the Bay at E. S. E. till we were within the Point of Land, then S. E. by E. afterwards S. E. for half an Hour, we having little VVind: There lyeth a low Island in the Bay, so that as you go in you may sail on either side thereof, there is also a Rock or Ledge at some distance from the Island; on the South side, in the Bay where lay 7 Ships, six whereof were bound to *India* and one to *Holland*. VVe had three Days since lost the Company of our other Ship the *Critsman*; but this Afternoon we saw a Ship at Sea, which we thought must be her, she being not yet come

come in : We also heard that the *Francis Maria* An. 1686 was lost, with 400 Men on Board : Was told moreover, that the King of *England* had taken the Duke of *Monmouth*, and that he was Beheaded : Besides, that there was a Carack of *Portugal* cast away upon the Reef, having on Board at that time 4000000 of Guilders in Gold, which was sent as a Present by the King of *Siam* to the King of *Portugal*: Likewise that 4 Dutch Ships struck upon the same Reef, for they say that they never knew so little Water there before. This day came down four of the Natives of the Place ; they ( being the foulest Men that ever I saw ) dancing Naked, and shaking their Privy Parts, with an offer to the *Hollanders*, that they should lye with their Wives for a bit of rolled Tobaccō. They had nothing to cover their Bodies, but a Sheeps Skin hung over their Shoulders.

We staid no longer here than till the Morrow, when finding the Wind at North, we steered for *Tasell Bay*, bearing from us East, and the Land making upon the Point, with two low Hills to the Northward of the *Tasell Berg*, and to the Northward of the Lowland Bluff, with an Appearance almost like the *Southforeland* in *England* ; whereas to the Southward of the *Tasell Berg* lyeth Land, about two thirds as high as the *Tasell Berg*, made ragged with small Hammocks higher than the rest ; and to the Southward of that lyeth a round Hill, which maketh Wood Bay. The Northermost Land is called the *Lyon's Head* ; then the *Devils Hill* lyes behind the Table hill, or in Dutch the *Tasell Berg*, and the *Lyon's Head*. I had made out in longitude from *Prince's Island* 82 deg. and 25 min. But the Ship outran our Expectation 3 deg. more, if the longitude is laid down right in the Maps, as cannot be expected ; for I reckon'd to be before the Ship 2 deg. but she was 3 deg. before me : The lat. of the Cape

*An. 1686* must be falsly laid down to be in 34 deg. 30 min. whereas it lies but in 34 deg. 20 min. South.

I having set down the Course as steered Yesterday, but not minding the Variation of the Compass, (whereof we had one to set to the Variation, which had not altered since we had 15 deg. Variation) and finding but 7 deg. our Course in the Bay was South, 71 deg. East. When we came to an Anchor in the Bay in 9 Fathom Water; the top of the *Lyons-Hill* bore from us W. S. W. but we lay too far off in the Road: If we had been further in, it had been a much better Riding, but then we should have brought the top of the *Lyons-Hill* to bear from us W. by S. and the Castle to bear S. S. E. we having heard that we were like to have War with *France*, by those six Ships which came from *Holland*.

It cannot be thought but that we must have been very desirous to go ashore, which I did the very next day with my two Friends: The Town which is inhabited by the *Dutch*, is but small, and the Houses are built very low; by reason that in the Months of *December*, *January* and *February* they are visited with great Gales of Wind: There is not above 100 of those Houses in all the Town, but they have a very strong Castle, with about 80 good Guns mounted therein. There is also a very spacious Garden, with most pleasant Walks, which is maintained by the *Dutch East-India Company*, and in which is planted almost all manner of Fruit-Trees and incomparable good Herbs. This Garden is about one English Mile in length, and a Furlong in breadth. This is the greatest Rarity that I saw at the Cape, for it far exceedeth the *East-India Companies* Garden that is at *Batavia*. They have also abundance of very good Sheep here, but very few black Cattle, and not many Fowls. We walked moreover without the Town, to the Village inhabited by the *Hodmandods*, so called by the *Hollanders*, to view their

Nasty



Nasty Bodies, and the Nature of their Dwellings, *An. 1686*  
 which we found to be as followeth: When we came thither, we were scarce able to endure the stench of them, and their Habitations. They build their Houses round ( with their Fire-place in the middle of them) almost like the Hutts, which are built in *Ireland* by the wild Irish; the People lying in the Ashes, and having nothing under them, but a Ships Skin.

The Men have but one Stone in appearance, which is very strange; but the Women are more to be admired, who have a flap of Skin that covers their Nakedness, but are so Ignorant, or I may say Brutish, that they will not stick to prostitute themselves, or do what ever else you would have, for the least Recompence Imaginable; and of this I am an Eye-witness.

Their Apparel is a Sheep's Skin ( as I have already said) over their Shoulders, with a Leathern Cap upon their Heads, as full of Grease as it can hold; their Legs are wound about with Guts of Beasts (from the Ankle to the Knees) well greased.

These People, call'd the *Hodmandods*, are born White, but make themselves Black with Sut, and besmear their Bodies all over; so that by frequent Repetition their Skins become almost as black as a Negro's.

Their Children are of a good Comely Shape, when they are Young: Their Noses in Form resemble a Negro's. When they Marry, the Woman cutteth off one Joint of her Finger; and if her Husband die, and she marry again, she cutteth off another Joint; and so many Men as she marryeth, so many Joins she looseth.

They are a People that will eat any thing that is foul: If the *Hollanders* kill a Beast, they will get the Guts, and squeeze the Excrements out, and then

An. 1686 without washing or scraping, lay them upon the Coals, and before they are well hot through, will take them and eat them. If a Slave of the Companies should have a Mind to have Carnal Knowledge of one of their Women, let him but give her Husband a bit of Tobacco-Roll of about three Inches long, he will fetch her forthwith to the Slave, and cause her to lye with him.

They are Men not given to the least Jealousie, yet they will beat their Wives if they lye with the *Hodmandods* themselves; But they value it not for them to do it with any Man of another Nation.

They are Worshippers of Dame *Luna*, and when they expect to see the Moon, there will be Thousands of them by the Sea-side, Dancing and Singing: But if it be dark Weather, so that the Moon appears not, they will say, That their God is angry with them; whereas on the contrary when the said Luminary shines, they will say, He is not angry.

There happened at this time that we were amongst them, that one of the *Hodmandods* had drank himself dead in the Fort, whither the other *Hodmandods* came with Oyl and Milk, and put them into his Mouth; But finding they could get no Life into him they began to make Preparation for his Burial, which was in the following manner. They came with Knives and Shaved his Body, Arms and Leggs through the thick Skin; then they digged a great Hole, and set him in it upon his Breech, clapping Stones round about him to keep him upright: After came a Company of their Women howling about him, and making a most horrid Noise; Then they cover'd the Mouth of the Hole, and left him in a sitting Posture. But to return on Board again.

Sunday,

Sunday, *June 6.* we had the Wind at N.W. a fresh Gale, when there came into the Bay a Ship from *Amsterdam*, call'd the *Speredike*, burden about Eight Hundred Tuns; And next day the Wind continued at the same Point, we having done nothing but caulking Work between Decks, and clapt a Fish to the Foremost. But the following twenty four Hours we had it at N. W. by N. it blowing hard right into the Bay, with thick misty Weather, during which time we took up our Water Cask from out of the Main Hatch to the Floor, and cleared the Limbers amid Ships. Wednesday the 9th proved also to be misty and foggy Weather, with the Wind at N. W. little Wind, when we began to take in our Water for our Voyage. The Wind continued at N. W. the succeeding Day, with the same Weather; and indeed the Fogg was as great as small Rain. We had gotten in 36 Liggers of Water already, thinking this Day to get all our Water on Board. But on Friday the Wind coming to S. E. a fresh Gale, we got up our Yards and Top-Masts; and the same Day came on Board of us some *Portuguese*: They had been cast away upon the Reef of *Cape St. Julian*, and brought along with them a Parcel of very large fat Ship. At the same time the Ship, call'd the *Burs* of *Amsterdam*, set sail for *Batavia*, on the Island of *Java*, and at their going off gave us nine Guns. The Wind continued on Saturday the 12th at S. E. a fresh Gale; when the Ship, call'd the *Clover-blade* of *Delf*, set sail also for *Batavia*, and that we got in all our Water, and sent our Boat ashore for Wood for our Voyage. Next Day the Wind came to N. W. thick foggy Weather, a fresh Gale; we got now all our Wood on Board, and were in a manner ready to sail with the first fair Wind: That Day the Ship called the *Freight of Flushing* came also into the Bay, she being a Vessel of 60 Guns,

An. 1686 Guns and 1400 Tuns; had 80 Men on Board, and a stump Nose. The Wind held in the same Corner still, and the Weather as dark. However, we had got our Men and every thing else in a perfect Readiness; and among our Company there happened to be one Gentleman Soldier, who had been in the Duke of Monmouth's Army, and told us how it went with them in the Fight, and more News than will be pertinent for me to take notice of in this place.

CHAP.



## C H A P. VI.

*They leave the Cape and sail away for Holland. Their Course ; News ; strange Voice in the Sea. A Story of a Goat on Board. The Death of one of their Men, &c. Leave the Isle of Ascension. Try their Captain and acquit him. The Death of the Captain. Abrottio's, no such Sand. Strong Current. They lost Ground : See Land : Touch at Farley : Meet a Scotch Vessel, and the Stories she told them. The Author not permitted to go on Board an English Ship for London. He Arrives at Helford Sluice: From thence the Author went to Rotterdam; and so a Passenger in the Anne Jatch to London.*

**A**T length Tuesday, June 15. came, when the Wind being at S. VV. a small Gale, we set sail at 8 a Clock in the Morning, with 5 Ships more in Company ; three of us being Bound for *Holland*, and the other three to *Batavia*, whose Names were these, the *Coromburgh*, the *Rocker*, and the *Tosefer* ; whereas ours for *Holland* were the *Salida*, the *Critsman* and the *Emeland*, a *Bengal Man* ; At two a Clock we parted Drinking of Healths and Firing among us to the number of 300 Guns.

Next Day at six in the Morning we found, the flat Land, call'd the *Tafell-berg*, bore from us S. E. by S. distant 10 Leagues, and the Ship having made her Course from thence to 12 a Clock, N. VV. 15 Miles. VVe observed, That we had sailed from

An. 1686 Yesterday Morning at 8 a Clock, till 12 of the Clock this Day, but 45 Miles. The Wind having scrunk upon us, coming up at N. W. we made our Course N. VV. by VV. distance sailed 45 Miles, departed to the westward 37 Miles. From hence nothing befel us remarkable till Tuesday June 29. when we had the Wind at S. E. distance, sailed 96 Miles: We have had no Observation, but I judged we were in the lat. of 19 deg. 54 min. South, departure 68 Miles, made our Course North, 45 deg. West, and have made out in longitude 6 deg. 34 min. and did reckon we were in the longitude of 21 deg. 26 min. departure from the Cape 914 Miles. This day it was that I spoke with an English Man, which had some time belonged to a Dutch *East-India* Ship, who told we that he was in Company with two English Ships that came from the Coast of *Cormandel*, one named the *Resolution*, and the other the *Defence*, but that they lost them in a Storm; That the *Resolution* was very leaky, insomuch that they could hardly keep her above Water. He told me also, that there were some English Commanders that sailed in the King of *Siam's* Service, to cruise upon the Subjects of the King of *Kelling-Candagh*: That the English *East-India* Company, was not regarded by the *Moors*, but that the Interlopers were much encouraged: And that one Mr. Deane, being chief of the English Interlopers, did live in great Splendor, never going out without 70 or 80 *Moors* to attend him.

We had moreover this Day great Feasting on Board us, and the Commanders of the other two Ships returning on Board their Vessels, we gave them some Guns, which they returned again. But it is strangely observable, that whilst they were loading their Guns they heard a voice in the Sea, crying out, *Come help, come help, a Man over Board*, which made them forthwith bring their Ship to, thinking

thinking to take him up, but heard no more of him. *Apr. 1686*  
 Then they came on Board of us, to see if we had not lost a Man; but we nor the other Ship had not a Man wanting, for upon strict examination we found that in all the three Ships we had our Complement of Men, which made them all to conjecture, that it was the Spirit of some Man that had been drowned in that Latitude by accident.

We had for the next 24 Hours a good Wind, a fine moderate Gale at S. E. judging our selves in the longitude of 20 deg. 41. min. nothing remarkable, only we had a Shee-Goat on Board us, which we had brought from *Batavia*, and had then two young Kids, sucking of her (I think) of about 3 Weeks old, when she was brought on Board, or a Month at most: However she grew bigger and bigger every Day, and all that our People could conjecture concerning her was, that it proceeded from the Water; but shortly after, to the Amazement of us all, she brought forth four young Ones.

From hence we pass on to the fourth of *July* being Sunday, when we had the Wind at E. S. E. distance, run 118 Miles, and found our selves in the lat. of 14 deg. 50 min. South, Course North, 45 deg. West, departure from the Cape 1225 Miles. We made out in longitude 21 deg. 28 min. judging our selves to be in the Longitude of 16 deg. 32 min. The Weather was fair, but we threw one Man overboard. He was an old *Dane*, who dying in the Night, and being stiff before any Body knew that he was dead, it was no sooner perceived, but some made hast to call the Doctor and the Minister to him, whilst others were busie in rifling his Chest, to get what he had saved: Yet fortune did not favour them, for they were quickly compelled to return what they took out of his Chest with shame.

We



Apr. 1686 We came up with the Isle of *Ascension* on the  
 12th, and next day we took a new Departure  
 from thence; and nothing extraordinary happen'd  
 till the 20th, when we had the Wind at E. S. E.  
 sailed 92 Miles, Course North, 45 degrees, with  
 our departure 65 Miles. We had now cross'd the E-  
 quinoctial Line, and found that we were in 15  
 deg. North lat. But now we call'd a Council of  
 War upon our Captain; his Accusation was, That  
 he had hired five Men to murder a Person of Qua-  
 lity and his Lady, with some others that we had  
 on Board, and then to run away with the Ship:  
 The Purser was the main Accuser; but upon the  
 whole, we found he could make nothing out of the  
 Matter, and was a great Rogue; as impudently  
 denying now what he had told the said Purser, as  
 before he confidently affirmed it. It was now  
 Thursday, the Twenty Second, when we sailed  
 with the Wind at E. S. E. 90 Miles: We have  
 made our Course North, 46 degrees West, and  
 found our selves in the latitude of 2 deg. 25 min.  
 North, difference of latitude 62 min. departure  
 64 Miles, from *Ascension* 718 Miles; we had made  
 out in longitude 11 deg. 56 min. judging our selves  
 to be in the longitude of 355 deg. 56 min. And  
 all this while we had very good Weather from the  
 Cape. Now it was that I cut the same Line,  
 which I did when I departed from *Virginia* in  
 in the Year 1683. and continued to the West-  
 ward, till I came to the same Place from whence  
 I sailed, having encompassed the Terrestrial Globe of  
 the VVorld, and cannot but note here once more,  
 that I have been further to the Southward than any  
 Man (that ever I heard or read of) before me in  
 this Voyage, having reached so far as 60 deg. 30.  
 min. South latitude; and so it happened, that being  
 bound to go North, about *Scotland* to *Holland* in  
 this Voyage, I passed above sixty degrees North  
 also,

also, though I mention this as no extraordinary thing. *An. 1686*

We met with no other memorable Occurrence till the Second of *August*, when we had the Wind at S. W. a fresh Gale, yet no Observation, but by Judgment in the latitude of 10 deg. 58 min. North, and that on this Morning Captain *Tominal* departed this Life, being sick with a Pain in his Belly but three Days. His Head Steerman was created Captain in his stead; which Office at first was by the Men refused him: However, at length, by the Persuasion of the other two Captains that went on Board to reconcile that Affair, he was by the Ships Company accepted.

We judged our selves on the fourth Day, to be within 12 Leagues of the *Abrotios* or Sand that is laid down in 13 degrees North latitude; but for my own part, I conclude there is no such thing there: For I could hear of no Man that had ever seen any such thing. Nay, on the contrary, a Pilot that had made 16 Voyages from *Brasill*, as being Pilot of the King of *Portugal's* Carraet, told me there was no such Sand; neither could I find any of the Dutch *East-India* Men, who had often sailed this way in going and coming from *India*, that could give any Account of it.

On Saturday *Sept.* 5th, about 10 of the Clock at Night, we had a violent Storm, and we had like to have been on Board of the *Critsman*, for we were so near him, that we could not wear our Ship; but were forced to lay our Sails a-back, and thereby had like to have over set our own Ship or lost our Mast: However, by good Luck she fell off again, and filled our Sails, thereby saving us from that great danger we were in.

At length Sunday the 19th came, when the Weather being somewhat clear, about 12 a Clock, I saw Land, as did also two more of our Men: I suppos'd  
it

*An. 1686* it to be the Island of *Shetland*; but our Captain would not believe it: However, at 6 of the Clock at Night the *Critsman's* People saw the Land also, and let the Flagg away, which made our Capt. very angry that he should see it before, and would not believe it: But our Men seeing their Flagg weigh fell a Laughing and Shouting at the Captain, which still perplext him more: And by 6 a Clock on Monday Evening, the Land bore from us S. E. by E. distance about 13 Leagues, according to my Judgment, it being clear when I first saw it.

¶ We came up with the Isle of *Farley* by the 22d, steered on, and the 25th had the VVind round the Compass, we having sailed 32 Miles that Day S.S.VV. found our selves in 30 Fathom VVater, judging that we were between the west end of the Dogger Bank, and the Well, thick Weather: We had no Observation, but judged us to be in the latitude of 54 deg. 32 min. North. At the same time we came up also with a Scotch Ship, who steered so, that we ran him on Board on his Quarter; and had not we lessened sail, we had certainly sunk him: Two Passengers that were on Board him, leaped out into our Ship to save their Lives; tho', as it happened, the Gentlemen were more scared than hurt: The Ship was called the *Lyon of Leith*; and the Crew told us, that the *Turks* lay within *Plymouth* Sound, and also at *Dartmouth*, and victuall'd and careen'd there; and came out and took above 100 Sail of *Hollanders*; and a *Dutch* Man of War of 36 Guns, they said, was also taken by them; which caused the *Hollanders* to speak very ill of the English Nation. Tho' I found afterwards there was not a word of Truth in it; and why they should invent such an idle Story, unless it were to make the *English* ridiculous, I know not.

Our Sailing next Day, was with the Wind at E.S.E. and we found our selves in the lat. of 53 deg. 35 min. North,

North, difference of lat. 57 min, departure 66 Miles: *An. 1686*  
 I judged us to be on the Well-Bank, we having 19 Fathom Water. At the same time we came up with two Ships; one was a *Dane*, the other an *English* Man, who belonged to *London*; the Masters Name was *Radford*, and dwelt then at the *Whale-Tavern* in *Lower Shadwel*: With him I sent my Quadrant, and my self and two Friends would have gone with him also, but the Dutch Lord told me, that he could not let me go, saying that he should not be able to Answer it to the States.

On the 27th we had but little Wind, distance sailed 9 Miles, Course South; judging our selves in the lat. of 53 d. 26 m. fair VVeather. However on Tuesday Morning *Sept. 28.* we came before the *Maes*, with the wind at E. N. E. VVhen it was Day we saw the *Brill Church* and *Grave's Sand*; then we came to an Anchor in 10 Fathom VVater; and there rode till the Pilot came on Board, when we weighed in for the *Maes*.

We got over the Sand, in the Channel which goeth to *Helford Sluice* next Day, having four Fathom at high VVater. And on Thursday the 30th, got Bread and Beer on Board, having lain at an Anchor in 10 fathom VVater before the Entrance of *Helford-Sluice*, being got into the Haven, after we have been 7 Months in our Passage from *Batavia* hither: Three Days after our Arrival, one of my two Mates died and I made no great stay here, but went to *Rotterdam*; where I found the *Ann Yatch*. In her I came a Passenger for *England*, and thro' the infinite Mercy of God, arrived at *London*, *Oct. 12.* next ensuing.

FINIS.

Fig. 24.



Fig. 25.



Fig. 27.



Fig. 30.



Fig. 31.



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Captain SHARP's  
JOURNAL  
OF HIS  
EXPEDITION;

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Written by Himself.

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CHAP. I.

*The Buccaneers set forth for Sancta Maria, and their Entertainment and Adventures by the way; they take the Town, but little Booty, design to Plunder Panama, encounter many other Difficulties, and Fight and Beat Three Spanish Men of War: Divisions between 'em; and some return over-Land. Some Prizes taken by them.*

ON Monday the Fifth of April, in the An. 1680. Year 1680. I Landed at Golden-Island with my Company, to the Number of Three Hundred and Thirty Men, with a full Design to go and Attack the Town of Santa Maria, a Place which the Indians inform'd us was very Rich, towards which we continu'd

A a

our

An. 1680. our March till towards two in the Afternoon of the same day, when we came to an *Indian's* House, about which we stay'd all night, having nothing but the cold Earth for our Beds; and somewhat also discouraged with the going back of some of our Men, being tired with the March, or at leastwise the apprehensions of it. Next Morning by Sun-rising we resumed our March and Design, being guided by several *Indians*, among whom was their-Emperor himself, as we called him, who the day before had sent some Men to advertise a Tributary (so we were informed) of his, that he had join'd us; that therefore he should take care of Provision and Lodging for us against our Arrival. We Travelled all day up a steep Mountain, 'till about three in the Afternoon we got over it, and came to an hollow of Water, whereof we all greedily drank; from whence we Marched about six Miles farther to a River, where we took up our Lodging under the Canopy of Heaven.

On *Wednesday* early in the Morning we set out for King *Golden-Cap's-House*, (for so the *Buccaneers* called him, from a Wreath of Gold he usually wore about his head) as they Dignified *Don Andreas* with the Title of Emperor, and continued our Journey 'till about four in the Afternoon, when we were met by two *Indians*, with a quantity of Fruits which the King had sent us as a Present, and which we received exceeding kindly. We pursued our March for an hour longer, and then arrived at the King's House, near unto which stood several others, where we took up our Quarters, being Entertained by the King himself, and all his People, with whatever the Countrey could afford. The Inhabitants for the most part are very handsom, especially the Female Sex, who are also exceeding loving and free to the Embraces of Strangers. We found our Entertainment so good



good in this Place, that we tarried here all the next day; part of which however we spent in Consulting how we should get to *Santa Maria* undiscovered, and furnish our selves with a sufficient number of Canoes to carry our Men and their Attendance down the River; For we were to have an hundred and fifty *Indians* in our Company to go to the Wars, for which end they were Armed with Bows Arrows and Lances: Besides whom we were to be accompanied by the Emperor and King with their Sons in Person.

It was now the Ninth Day in the Morning, when after having taken our Breakfast, which consisted of such Fruits as the Countrey afforded, we set out and pursued our Journey along a very bad Path, which with our being necessitated to wade the River between fifty and sixty times, almost foundred our Men: However, we still kept on, till at length we came to three large *Indian Houses* that were of an extraordinary length; and here we thought fit to take up our Quarters that night, where we found all things provided for us, not only for the present, but also some store, and Canoes, by the fore-mentioned King's Direction, as we understood afterwards.

The following Day Light no sooner appear'd, but we prepar'd for our Departure; at what time Captain *John Coxon* one of our Commanders, happening to have some words with Captain *Peter Harris* another of our Commanders, the former fired his Gun upon him, which he was ready to return, when I interposed, and brought him to be quiet; So that we proceeded on our Journey, but could not long continue so, for we were necessitated to part Company; the major part of whom was to March by Land, while the rest went down the River in the Canoes which the *Indians* had provided, but not in such a number as to supply us

*An. 1680.* all. The Emperor, and the King, as we term'd them, assign'd those that went by Land, a Place of Meeting, while themselves, I and Captain *Coxon* with the Canoes padled all day down the Falls and Currents of the River, and at Night took up our Quarters upon a Green Bank by the River-side, where we had Wild Fowl and Plantanes for Supper: But our Beds were made upon the cold Earth, and our Coverings were the Heavens and Green Trees we found there, while our Party that went by Land had no better Lodging than our selves, and a much worse Diet.

The next appearance of day-light made us step into our Canoes again, together with our *Indian* Consorts, when we put down the River with an intention to joyn our Party before Night: But we fell short of our Expectations, and our earnest Desires, for our passage proved very bad, and we were forced to haul our Canoes over Trees that unhappily lay cross the River; Tho our Labour, I must say, was a Pleasure to us, because of that great unity there was then amongst us, all our hearts being fired with a general desire to proceed to the end of our Land Expedition, that we might have the opportunity to see the fair South-Sea, what Crosses or Troubles soever beset us. But always the longest Day has an end, and we thought fit before the closing in of the Night to take up our Lodging again upon a green Bank of the River, where our Supper-Entertainment was a very good sort of a Wild-Beast called a *Warre*, which is much like unto our *English* Hog, and altogether as good. We found great store of them in this part of the World: I observ'd that the Navels of these kinds of Animals grew upon their Backs. We reimbarked early the day following, pursued our Voyage without any difficulty at all, for we found a clear River, and a pleasant Days passage of it, when

when about four in the Afternoon we reach'd the place appointed for our Rendezvous with the fore-mentioned Land-Party, and where we thought to have met with them; but failing hereof, we grew very suspicious of their safety. But the Emperor Commanded another Canoe to go up another Channel of the River in search of them, where they found them about an hour before Sun-set, brought back some of their Number to us, who gave us an account that the rest of their Party was safe, and in good Health, and would joyn us next Morning, and that the *Indians* had been very Civil to them. Accordingly all our Party met on the 13<sup>th</sup>, and we were not a little joyous to see one another so well. We tarried in the said Place that whole day, to refresh our selves, clear our Arms, and to set all things in a good posture of defence, in case of any opposition from the Enemy; For now we were informed by the *Indian* King, that it was but a day and a nights Journey to the Place whether we were bound; whereat we were very joyful, and the Refreshment we also receiv'd here by the Emperor's Care, in Commanding his People to bring us several Canoes Laden with *Warre*, and *Plantanes*, did not a little contribute to exhilarate our Spirits.

Wednesday the 14<sup>th</sup> early, we Embark'd on Board our Canoes, which in the whole amounted to near the number of Sixty, as our whole Party, comprehending the number of the *Indians* made up six hundred Men, whereof there were no more than an hundred and sixty Christians, the rest being *Indians*, with their Emperor (as we Entitled him) to Command them. His Habit consisted only of a Mantle, and another Cloath to hide his Nakedness, with an *English* Hat upon his Head; He was a very Old Man, and I could judge him to be no less than an hundred years of Age. As for

*An.* 1680. the King, his Garb was a long white Cotten Coat, fringed at the bottom; about his Neck he wore a Belt of Tygers-Teeth; on his Head a Cap or Hat of beaten Gold; and in his Nose, by way of Ornament, he wore a golden Plate in form pretty much resembling a Cockle-shell. Our Voyage was continued not only that day, but all the Night also, when about two hours before day-light we Landed our Men within two Miles of the supposed Town, and lay still in the Woods till the light appear'd, when we heard the *Spaniard* discharge his Watch at his Fort by beat of Drum, and a volley of Shot: Upon this the forlorn of our Body began its March, the same being Commanded by Captain *Richard Sawkins*, where my self was also in Person, gave the onset, and about seven in the Morning fell in with the Enemy. In about half an hours time we stormed their Fortification, and had the success to take the Place before half of our Party came up with us. In this Brush we found we had killed and wounded about seventy *Spaniards*, whereas the damage on our side was no more than the wounding of two Men only. However we were very much baulk'd in our Expectations, in respect to the Town, for the same proved to be a little pitiful Place with Thatch'd Houses, and but one Church in it. And as for the Fort, it was only Stockadoes, being a Place built to fight the *Indians* in, tho' the same were very large, and at that time had three hundred and fifty Men therein. But what was worse to us than any thing was, that we found neither Riches to speak of, nor yet as much Victuals as would satisfie our Hunger for three or four days, of which our wearied Carcasses at that time stood in no small need.

Our Affairs standing in this difficult State, we thought it advisable on the 16th to hold a General Consultation

Consultation of all our Commanders, in order to take a Resolution which way it were best for us to steer our Course: Some of the Company were for our proceeding on to the South-Sea, but others were of Opinion it were better we return'd back to the Ships again; and of these Captain *John Coxon* was the Chief: Insomuch that upon such a Conjunction (to perswade him to go with us) we were necessitated to make him our General, most of us being very unwilling to break our Party: *Coxon* seeming to be well satisfied hereupon, it was fully agreed on that we should now direct our Course towards the City of *Panama*, and withal, that Captain *Richard Sawkins* should be dispatch'd away before in a Canoe to way-lay the River, that so no body might get thither before us to carry any Intelligence of our coming; While we in the mean time staid that night behind to prepare our selves to follow after as soon as possibly we could; and also sent twelve of our Men to our Ships to acquaint them with our Design.

Our Canoes being fitted up, and our selves stock'd with what Provision we could get, in order to the prosecution of our Enterprize, we Embark'd on the Seventeenth, and Row'd down the River with the Tide of Ebb, which Ebbs and Flows here two Fathom up and down: It's very difficult to come into this River in the Night-time, because the same is full of Banks, which at low-water are dry. However, having good Guides, we proceeded down the River 'till near twelve at night, with about thirty Prisoners with us, whom we took from the *Spaniards*, and put ashore in this Place, in order to get somewhat to drink, by reason the River is Salt a great way up: We came also up at this time with Captain *Richard Sawkins*, who told us of his misfortune, in not being able to overtake the *Spanish* Governour that had

*An.* 1680. made his Escape: However, not to be discourag'd with any misadventure, we haul'd up all our Canoes, filled our Water, and lay here all night, by reason the Wind blew somewhat hard. The night was very dark, and our Canoes deep, for you must know this River is very wide below, and one great arm of it extends it self to the Gold-Mines, as the *Spanish* Captain inform'd us. But we lost no time next Morning, but proceeded on our passage, and Rowed over the *Laguna*, having observ'd that there were two Places to go out at; whereof the one is not only somewhat narrower than the other, but also very deep, and runs with a very swift Current. About Eleven of the Clock we had a sight of the fair South-Sea, and about two in the Afternoon came to a small Island, whereon we found two *Spanish Indian* Women, whom the *Spanish* Governour had turn'd ashore to lighten his Canoe, that he might make his Passage the better, as they informed us. Here it was that we refresh'd our selves till the Tide serv'd again, when we re-imbark'd in our Canoes, and passed over to another Island that lay about two Leagues distant from us, where we arrived a little before Night, and found here two Canoes with some Bows and Arrows, which we broke to pieces, but the People we could not reach, altho' we had sight of some of them. We lay this night upon this Island, which is a very pleasant green place, has excellent good water upon it, and ground fit for Anchorage near it; and because we would neglect nothing which we thought might tend to our advantage, we at the same time sent away Captain *Richard Sawkins* with one Canoe to see if possibly he could fetch up the Governour, and so to stay at *Plantane* Island for us, which last he did accordingly.

*Monday*

*Monday* the Nineteenth we put off from the *An. 1680.*  
 Island, and had not been above half an hour on our  
 way, when the Wind began to blow fresh out of  
 the Sea, which occasioned a very great Sea, by  
 reason of a strong tide of Ebb that runs out very  
 swift, insomuch that we were in exceeding great  
 danger, to lose both our Lives, and all our sub-  
 stance at one dash: For one of our Canoes with  
 seven *French-men* in it was over-set, and they had  
 certainly perish'd, had not good Providence and  
 our endeavours to save them prov'd very success-  
 ful to them, so that we came off with the loss of  
 some Arms only: But this danger was no sooner  
 over, than that there fell such a terrible shower of  
 Rain that forced us ashore upon a long Sandy  
 Bay, where we made the best shift we could to  
 build us some few Hutts, and haul up our Canoes,  
 and to take up our Quarters here for this night.

Next Morning we turn'd out betimes, and put  
 forward on our passage with fair weather 'till to-  
 wards the Afternoon, when it began to blow we-  
 sterly, yet not so hard, but that we kept on our  
 Course: About two we put ashore to see for some  
 water to drink, and had the good luck for the pre-  
 sent to find plenty of it lying in the holes of the  
 Rocks: This Island stands high, of a round form,  
 Rocky, and full of Sea-Fowls: But we made no  
 long stay here, for about four we came to the  
*Plantane-Island* (for so it's called) from whence,  
 as we were now inform'd, the *Spanish* Governour  
 before-mention'd was gone but the day before for  
*Panama*; which made us once more this Evening  
 send Captain *Sawkins* away in a Canoe to see if he  
 could overtake him, tho' still in vain; so that he  
 return'd to us again: However, just as it began to  
 be duskish, we had the Fortune to take a small Ves-  
 sel of thirty Tuns, with several People in her of  
 different Nations, as *Indians, Mullatoes, Negroes, &c.*  
 who



*Jan. 1680.* who upon our interrogating of them concerning News, told us, They had heard none, for they had been out of *Panama* fourteen Days.

We took up our Lodging here this Night, some on Board and others on Shoar, and on *Wednesday* Morning I went on board the Bark, our Prize, with an hundred and thirty Men, our Canoes being so deep that we did not dare all to venture in them, while the rest of our Party made use of their Canoes (the Gale proving fair) till about twelve a Clock, when we were forced to part by reason of a Calm that was somewhat cross to us, now we had but little Provision and no Water, and we continued becalm'd all night: But our Canoes rowed away a-head with Captain *John Coxon*, Capt. *Sawkins* and Captain *Harris*, to an Island called *Chepillo*, standing about two Leagues distant from the main Land. They found it to be an Island furnished with plenty of Provisions, and so intended to tarry there for us; but all Things did not fall out as well as they could have wished, for next Morning they had for their Breakfast a small Fight with a Man of War's Bark, and that with the loss of one Man and five wounded, without having the Satisfaction to know what Damage they had done the *Spaniard*: For the Wind blew both fresh and fair for him, so that he got away into *Panama*. However they took one Peragua which they found at Anchor before the Island, and presently put some Men on board her.

On the 22d in the Morning my Men complained grievously for want of Water, so that I was forced to bear up and go to one of the Kings, *alias* Pearl-Islands, where I was informed by a Prisoner I had on board, That there was a new Brigantine just launched fit for my purpose. About eleven I got to the place, and happily finding his Words to be true, I presently, with seven Men along with me, went

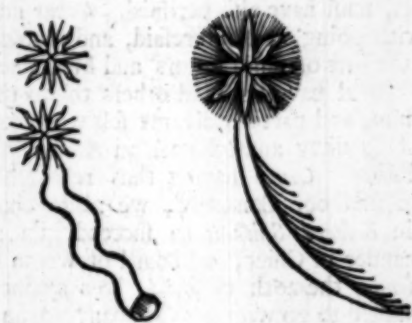
went on Shoar and took the Vessel. From thence *Am. 1682*  
 I went up to an House I discovered, and finding no  
 Body, searched the adjacent Wood, where I found  
 a Woman and two Children, who were retired  
 thither for fear of us: I brought the Woman, who  
 was very young and handsome, to the House along  
 with me, wherein I found a Case or two of Wines,  
 whereof I drank some, presenting my Service to the  
 Woman of the House (for so she really was) who  
 return'd me Thanks, in her Lingua, which I un-  
 derstood very well; but soon after I was yet a more  
 pleasing Guest to her, when she understood what  
 Country-man I was. All our People by this time  
 were come on Shoar, some of whom I employed to  
 dress Viſtuals for us, while others were to fit up  
 the new Bark, that we might make a way to find  
 out the rest of our Party. Our Bark was ready by  
 Four in the Afternoon, our Water filled, and  
 Wood and Provision taken in, and so we took our  
 leave of this Island (having first bor'd an hole in  
 our old Bark) and steered for the Isle of *Chepillo*, in  
 hopes to meet with our Friends there: But the  
 Winds proving contrary, we were forced to an-  
 chor at another Island that lies about a Leagues di-  
 stance from the first, and to stay here all that  
 Night. Some of our Men went on Shoar in this  
 place to see what they could find, but came all on  
 board again before it was dark; and informed us  
 they could meet with nothing good, nor any thing in  
 the Houses (for the Inhabitants were all fled into  
 the Woods) saving a few Fowls about them, where-  
 of they made me a Present, as also of some small  
 pittances of Provision, wherewith I was not very  
 well satisfied, and so having taken our Supper we  
 fell to our serious Repose.

Our Men went next Morning ashore again to fill  
 some Jars with Water, in order to proceed on our  
 Voyage: It was Noon-tide before they had done  
 and

*Aug. 1680.* and were all got on board, when we weigh'd Anchor, and set sail with the Wind at S. E. for *Chepillo*, which is not above five Leagues distance from the other Island: But it was dark before we could reach it, so that I was forced to send our Canoe with five Men ashore, to see if our Party was there or no. She return'd about eight at night, and inform'd me that they had been there, and by all the Signs imaginable were but newly gone, for their Fire was not yet out, and all the Houses were burnt down to the Ground. Moreover, that there were dead People lying on the Ground, which made them conjecture our Men had had a Fight with the *Spaniards*: Upon this Information, and finding the Wind to be fair, I resolv'd to stand for *Panama*, tho' all this while I could set no sight of our Party, I found all things to appearance very still and quiet in the Town, which made us judge it had been taken, tho' we were much mistaken: However, by the time we came within a League of the Harbour, we descry'd six Vessels small and great, but seeing no Men, we began to be very doubtful of the Welfare of our People; tho' after all we were resolv'd to clap the Ships on board: But as we were fitting our selves for the said adventure, we descry'd a single Canoe come from them towards us; which proved to be one of our own (for that indeed was the Signal between us) and also when she came up inform'd us of the Engagement they had had the Day before with three sail of Ships manned with 280 Men, and whom through the Divine Assistance they overcame with the loss only of eleven Men killed and thirty four wounded (among whom was Captain *Harris* who died two Days after) out of two hundred or thereabouts; whereas on the Enemy's side there were not half a dozen that escaped whole, the rest being either killed or wounded, or else sadly burnt

burnt with the Powder: Their General was killed An. 1686  
 in the first Fight, their Vice-Admiral run away  
 manfully to the Town, only with the loss of almost  
 all his Men; and the Rear-Admiral was taken  
 by Captain *Sawkins*, on board of whom there was  
 not a Man left unhurt; the Commander, whose  
 Name was *Don Francisco Peralto*, was indeed alive,  
 but most sadly scalded. I had no sooner joined  
 our Men, but they recounted to me all their Ad-  
 venture at large, during our four Days Separa-  
 tion.

I had also the Satisfaction to confer with *Don Pe-  
 ralto* concerning many Things, who among divers  
 other remarkable Passages, as it came in by way of  
 Discourse, told me of two strange Comets that  
 had been seen the Year before, viz. 1679. at *Quito*,  
 which is a great City in the Kingdom of *Pern*, and  
 appear'd in this Form.



I also recounted my small Adventures, while ab-  
 sent, to my Company, wherewith we were mu-  
 tually satisfied; and having good store of Wine on  
 board, we cheared up our Hearts for a while,  
 and

1680. and then having set our Centinels, betook our selves to our Repose for that Night.

But there was not so much Jollity and seeming Unanimity between us the Evening before, than that next day there arose as much Confusion and strong Contests among the Men, whether we should return back to our Ships, or continue any longer time in the South-Seas; however it did not last long, for all the Commanders except one, with the major part of the Men, were resolved to stay and try their Fortunes here for a time: But Captain *Coxon* with about Fifty more with him, which I think will not much redound to his Honour, left us this Night to go over-land homewards; and not only so, but left also about Twenty of his wounded Men behind, which was the greatest Cause of our staying here to get them well again; And had we been all of his Mind, not only these but fourteen more under the same Circumstances, who had so bravely demeaned themselves in this Conflict, must have also perished. *Coxon* not content with going off as aforesaid, and moreover to carry the best of our Doctors and Medicines with him, would have tempted others to do the like with him, and particularly my self who could not hear of so dirty and inhuman an Action, without Detestation. *Coxon* having thus relinquish'd his Charge and our Company, we made choice of Captain *Richard Sawkins* to succeed him as our Commander in Chief, on board of whom I went on Monday the 26th of April, to acquaint him I was minded to go with my Company to an Island that lay about three Leagues from us, in order to see what was become of some Men whom we had sent thither the day before; and so much the rather, that understanding there was a small Town upon the said Place, and they not returning according to Order, I had reason to doubt of their Safety.

Safety. He readily agreed to my Motion, we sailed away, but happening to meet with our People half way on their return, I resolved to go back to the Ships; while the Wind in the mean time dying away, I was becalmed and forced to come to an Anchor until the Breeze came: My Canoe went on board the great Ship, and stayed there till it was almost Night, when the other descrying a Ship in the Offen, she hoisted some Men on board the small Bark to go and look after her. In the interim my Canoe made a Sign to me, and I presently weighed, stood to Sea, and got sight of the Bark, and sailing better than the other Ship, came up with him first and hailed him. He answering from *Lima*, I bid him strike, so clapt them on board and entred some Men; but I had no occasion to put my self to that Trouble, for he had no Arms to defend himself with, save only Rapiers: However I found him an useful Prize, having a matter of 1400 Jars of Wine and Brandy on board, besides several more of Vinegar, a considerable quantity of Powder, and some Shot which came very luckily, for we had almost spent all our Ammunition. I am not to forget that there were also in the Vessel Fifty thousand pieces of Eight, with Sweet Meats and other Things, that were very grateful to our dissatisfied Minds. The Bark that came along with me, return'd the same Night to carry the good News to the rest of our Friends, but I was forced to anchor without all Night, because the Wind did not serve to bring me in: However we weigh'd next Morning, and so joined our Ships that lay under two little Islands which form'd the Harbour, one whereof is called *Perico*, but I never heard any Name for the other. Here we began to take in Provision of Flower, for as yet we could get no Meat, and when we had furnished our selves with about 1200 Packs, we careen'd

four

*Ann.* 1680. four Sail, one of them being almost laden with Iron, another with Flower, the other two were small Barks. The biggest of our Ships was Three Hundred Tuns, we had two more of about One Hundred each, besides the two Barks, and one we gave the Prisoners to carry them ashore.

From this place we set Sail on the 29th of *April*, for the Isle of *Tavoga*, where we intended fully to equip our Ships, fill our Water, cut our Wood, and provide our selves with such other Necessaries as might be convenient for so long a Voyage to undertake. During our stay here, the *Spaniards* came to Trade with us from the Town, to whom we sold in Wine and Brandy, to the Value of Three Thousand Pieces of Eight: But not to forget our main Business, while we lay in the Offen, we espy'd a Sail at Sea, bound in for the Town. Whereupon I in my small Bark, as also Captain *Cook*, with his Sloop, weighed to give him Chase; the same was done by the Admiral Canoe; but we Sailing best, it was my good Fortune to come up with him first, and haled him, who made answer he was from *Paita*, and his lading Flower; whereupon I immediately clapt him on Board, entered some Men, and return'd with my Prize to our Ships again. There being got to an Anchor, I sold some Flower to the *Spaniards*, and fitted this Ship for my self, for I liked her very well, she being in Burden about an Hundred Tuns. It was not past a Day or two after, that we discovered another Sail, to whom we gave Chase, and notwithstanding all our Diligence to come up with her, she was got almost into the Town, and had certainly Escaped, had not the Wind luckily died away, and she been becalmed; which was no sooner observed by us, but we sent out a small Bark with Eight Oars, that was in our Company, who quickly rowed in under her Guns, and fetch'd her out



out to us. There were six *Indians* in her at first, *As. 1620.*  
 five of whom leapt over-board and swam ashore,  
 but the other stay'd: Her Lading consisted chiefly  
 of Flower, to purchase which we adventured so near  
 unto their Castle, that the Shot flew as far beyond  
 us as it was to us, so that we came to an Anchor  
 all Night without Gun-shot, and weighing next  
 Morning joined our Ships again. Our stay here in  
 fitting up and recruiting our Men was about four-  
 teen or fifteen Days, within which time one of our  
 Company, and a *Frenchman* born, ran away to the  
*Spaniards*, to whom he divulged all our Designs;  
 and our stay to seek for him on this Island for a  
 day or two proved all in vain. This *Tavoga* is an  
 exceeding pleasant Island, abounding in all manner  
 of Fruits, such as Pine-Apples, Oranges, Lem-  
 mons, Albecatos, Pears, Mammes, Saportas, Co-  
 cao-nuts, with a small but brave commodious fresh  
 River running in it: The Harbour is also good,  
 and the Anchorage clear.

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## C H A P. II.

*They sail for Pueblo Nuevo, where Captain  
 Sawkins their Commander is killed. To Quibo.  
 Are left by many of their Company. Quibo  
 described. Arrive at Gorgona; a description  
 of it.*

**W**HAT with one and another thing it was  
*Thursday* Morning the 13th of *May* before  
 we left *Tavoga*, when we weighed Anchor steer-  
 ing our Course for *Pueblo Nuevo*, or the New  
 Town, with a design to get some Meat to victual  
 our three Ships and two Barks, which had nine  
 B b Men

An. 1680. Men a-piece in them, for a Voyage; But one of the Barks after this Night we saw no more, the other the great Ship took into a tow at her Stern. We met with very bad Weather, much Rain and hard Gales, Cloudy and Dark; However we coasted up along the Shoar with the Wind westerly plying to the Westward, till we came to a point of Land called by the Spaniards *Punta Mala*, where we intended to go alhoar to a Beef-Estancia in order to supply our selves with Flesh; to which end we turned our Bark loose, thinking to go in this Night: But the Wind driving away all the while, attended with a strong Current which is common here, setting to the Westward, we were drove away and so lost our Bark: However we plied still to the West, as 'tis usual here, thereby endeavouring to get to an Island called *Coyba* or *Quibo*, lying in 7 d. 30 m. N. Lat. and distant from *Panama* about 60 Leagues; a little to Leeward of which Place we had an hard Gale and so much Rain, that our main Sail was split all to pieces in the Night-time: Yet on the Morrow I went on board the great Ship and got another, when some of the Men got to the Yard and made up a Sail again: But one Misfortune was hardly well over when another came on by the loss of our Consorts which happned on the 21<sup>st</sup> at Night, to our no small Trouble on both sides: However we resolved still to go forward with our Design, had the good luck to join them again the next Day, and on the 24<sup>th</sup> we manned our Canoes with fifty Men, stood into the River of *Pueblo Nuevo*, rowed all Night till within an hour of Daylight, when we came up with two Vessels, on board of which we found no living Soul, and so we left them: But next Morning we landed at a Stockado built on purpose by the Spaniards, according to the advice of our Runagado-French already mentioned, to oppose us, at which place we had a small Rencontre




counter with the Eaemy, who killed us three Men; whereof the brave Captain *Sawkins* was one, and wounded four or five more, besides which we got nothing. So that we found it our best way to retreat down the River again, to the two Ships above-noted, where we had somewhat better Fortune, for in the biggest of them we found the Sail in the great Cabbin, and that she was laden with Pitch, Tallow, some Indigo and Cotton, as the lesser Vessel was with Corn and Mantego: Her we thought fit to burn, as I did also another small Bark I found in a Creek there, but the other we carried off.

The following Day I met with Captain *Cook*, and on the 27th late at Night, according to the Resolution we had taken, we were all got to *Quibo*; and going my self next Morning on board the great Ship, I demanded of the whole Party what they intended to do: Hereupon some of them answered, they would go back over-Land, while others said they would follow me in my Adventures, of which number there were an hundred and forty six; whereas the other were about seventy in all, to whom I gave them a Vessel for ther Transportation. This Island of *Quibo* (where we furnished our selves with Water and Wood, and fitted up our Ship) is a very fine Island, of about ten Leagues in Circumference, and five distant from the Main; here is good Anchoring in 20 Fathom-water, and clear Ground four or five Miles from the Shoar: Its full of fresh Rivers and of a temperate Air; abounds with wild Deer, and other wild Beasts, besides wild-Fowl and Fish in great plenty, with the largest Oysters and the best that ever I eat; whereof also there is another sort that have abundance of large Pearl in them, and which the *Spaniards* gather in great quantities: The Place is moreover plentifully stored with Green Turtle,

*An.* 1680. but they do not eat so sweet as ours in the North-Seas.

Having continued here for about ten Days, burnt the Ship I was in, and gone on board the great one, on *Sunday* the sixth of *June* we sailed away with a design to visit the Isles of *Gallapallo*, that are a parcel of Islands lying under the Equator. We had variety of Winds and Weather, and nothing otherwise remarkable till the 17th at Six in the Morning we made Land, and the same Day anchored about 5, in the middle of the Isle of *Gorgona*, against a small River of fresh Water wherewith it is very plentifully stored. The Island it self is about five Miles in length, at the South-west whereof stands another smaller one (where there is also good Water) and without the same stands a small Rock, but the Anchoring is within Pistol-shot of the Shoar in 25, 20 or 15 Fathom-water, clear Ground, but you must be sure to come into no Shoal-water, for then you have but eight or ten Fathom, because it ebbs and flows very much at N. E. and S. W. We found it also by Experience to be a good Road for Careening. But the Place is much incommoded with Rains from the Month of *April* to *August*, and we could meet with no other Refreshments but Conies, Oysters, a sort of Fowl which we call *Carisoës*, and some Turtle, wherewith its pretty well stored. The Air is temperate, and the Island it self is very rich with Pearl, which the *Spaniards* get with little trouble out of their Oysters, and this we experimented during our stay here: There are moreover a great number of Whales on this Coast. Before our departure among other Things, we fitted our selves with Bomkins (as we call them) to carry our Water in, for you are to know that from hence to *Cape Passado* there is none to be had but where there are Inhabitants, to which


Places

Places we were very unwilling to go for fear of *An. 1680.*  
being discovered. 

### CH A P. III.

*They sail for Gorgona; have a sight of the Isle  
of Gallo. Of the Point of Mangroves.  
Cape Passao. Monte Christo. Arrive at  
the Isle of Plate, with some Account of it.  
They take a Spanish Bark. Then another Ship.  
Observations of the Magellanick Clouds.*

ON Sunday July 25th we set sail from the Isle  
of Gorgona with the Wind at West, to the  
Southward with our Star-boards Tacks on board;  
we made the best of our way till Wednesday, when  
we had much Rain and but little Wind at W.S.W.  
and standing into the Shoar made the Island of  
Gallo, which is about two or three Leagues long,  
and by Judgment two from the Main: Its not very  
high, but full of small Hills, at the South-west  
end whereof stands another small Island; but very  
low and rugged, where lives three Families of  
Spaniards. We continued our Course to the one  
and thirtieth, when in the Afternoon we made  
Land again, which proved to be a Point of Man-  
groves, as the Spaniards call it, lying S. S. W.  
from the Isle of Gallo at about ten Leagues distance,  
low Land, and steep to the Shoar, for we stood  
very near and could find no Ground with about  
20 Fathom of Line, so that at 6 in the Evening  
we went about Ship and stood off to Sea. By the  
fourth of August we made Land again which  
proved to be Cape St. Francisco, and by Sunday the  
8th having fair Weather and a fresh Gale, we fetcht

*An. 1680.*  close under Cape *Passade* or *Pasbas*, which is a bold Shoar and steep to the Cape, with all white Cliffs to the North-end, indifferent high and craggy, but smooth; to the Southwards whereof stands a little Harbour, a matter of half a Mile broad. Next Day we reached to the Southwards as far as *Monte Christo*, which is about 10 Leagues. Its in form somewhat like unto a Sugar-loaf, but a little squarer at the top, under which we had the sight of a small Village called by the *Spaniards* *Manta*, but settled by *Indians*, intermixt with some white People, and standing five Leagues North of the Cape. By the 13th we came to an Anchor at the Isle of *Plate*, (which we had discovered the Day before) when we met with the Fellow that waited on us in a smaller Ship our Consort: Here we went ashore and found great plenty of Goats, which we drove together and caught some alive, but others we killed and salted, and found them very refreshing to us, as were also the great store of Turtle we met with in this Place. The Island it self is pretty high and level at the top but barren, and there is no Water to be got there, save out of one very small Spring that issues from a Clift not worth mentioning, because we could not fill above 20 Gallons in a Day; the said Spring stands near the Anchoring-place at the N. E. side, where we dropt our Anchor within a Cables length of the Shoar in fourteen Fathom-water, for farther off you cannot do it, by reason that the Bank is steep, and your Anchors will not hold: This is that Island where Sir *Francis Drake* shared his Mony. From this Day forward to the 17th nothing memorable hapned to us, when somewhat to our Surprize we saw the Isle of *Plate* again bearing N. E. at 10 Leagues distance from us, and the Wind being at S. W. we stood along the Shoar, while the Coast with a strong Northern Current caused us to fall in with the

the Island beyond our expectation. We weather'd *An. 1680.*  
 Cape *Helena* on the 25th in the Morning, but on the preceding Evening took a Spanish Bark with forty odd Men in her: The Commander of the Vessel (which was fitted out on purpose to go see for us) was called *Don Thomas Orguindonney*, and had been formerly Governor of *Guayaquil*. Upon the Examination of our Prisoners, they told us they had taken a Bark of ours with seven Men in her, and killed them all save one: We had three Men wounded in the Ingagement with them, whereof one whose Name was *Robert Montgomery* died on the 8th of *September* following: On the 26th we made Point *Cambous*, which is high Land with white Clifts; next Day stood in to the Shoar, and had the Misfortune in putting our Ship astays to back aboard of our Consort, and stave him in his upper Work: We bulg'd the smaller Vessel the following Morning, when we had taken all that was valuable out of her, and weather'd Cape *Blanco* on the 29th: The same consists of high Clifts, white and barren Land, from whence there is no Water to be got within thirty Leagues, and the *Spaniards* themselves, when they travel by Land are forced to make use of Horses to carry some along with them.

By the first Day of *September* we fetcht to Windward of *Paiza* bearing from us N. E. at 3 Leagues distance, the same being a craggy Ridge and marly Ground, but barren: On the second we saw a Ship to Windward of us, which we could not come up with till two Days after, we made bold with what he had for our purpose, and understanding by him he was come from *Guayaquil*, and bound for *Lima*, and that at the former Place there were some Men of War lay ready to put out after us upon the first News of our being near, we put off from the Shoar as much as we could, and met



*An.* 1680. with nothing worth our noting from hence to the one and twentieth, when being come to the Latitude of 19 d. 55 m. we saw the *Magellaneck Clouds*, the Eastermost whereof, to our Judgment, was seemingly ten Foot long, and the Westermost round like a Hat.

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## CHAP. IV.

*Their Voyage continued. They descry Land. Observations of the Climate. They are in want of Water, and after several Attempts land at Port Ely or Hilo, &c. Sail for Coquimbo. Land, and take la Serena and burn it.*

FROM this time forward to the 17th of *October* there was nothing occur'd but bare Sailing; but then about 7 in the Morning we made the Land, and kept plying along the Coast Southwards the next Day: But this Clime is so much given to Fogs in the Morning, that a Man cannot see Land unless you be within two or three Leagues of it, neither does it ever Rain in these Parts; Yet a mighty Dew falls that makes the Vales very fruitful, for I found they produced all sorts of Fruits, and as good Corn as in *England*, besides abundance of Wine which they make here also. However we made *Port Ely* on the 22d, found the Land to be high, and a smooth Ridge with a Gap in the middle. There is moreover a small Hill just to the Southward of the River, besides which may be seen three or four little ones, under the smooth Land by the Water-side, but you must be near the Shoar before you can raise them.

We

We attempted to land several times at different Places, we labouring by this time under great want of Water, but at last on *Thursday*-morning the 28th about six we got ashore, leaving eight of our Men only to look after our Canoes till our return, or some Signal made by us for them to come up to us, which was agreed to be a Fire or Smoak. These Orders being given, and my self discerning a large Path, marched on with my Men, yet had not advanced above a Mile when I espyed an Horseman who was their Look-out standing upon an adjacent Hill; whereat being no whit discouraged we moved forward, but had not got in all above five Miles, when I espyed above sixty Horse and Foot drawn up in Battalia ready to give us Battle: But we minded them little, and jogged on, till we came up close with them, and then with little Resistance they yielded us the Priviledge of filling our Water and cutting our Wood; and not content with that, we made also bold to refresh our Men with the good Wine, Oyl and variety of other Provisions wherewith we found this Place to be plentifully stored, during a stay of about six Days. Next Morning our Ship came to an Anchor in fourteen Fathom Water and a very good Road, for the Bay lies two Leagues deep within a Point of Land: However that we might not have the Jollity we exercised here go altogether uninterrupted, the Night before our departure we were in a manner surprized with the approach of a Body of three hundred of the Enemies Horse that came to fight us; But notwithstanding the inequality of the number, we having then but Eighty Men on Shoar, we gave them their Bellies full on't, and on the first of *November* got all aboard without any Damage.

How-

*An. 1680.* However before our departure we thought fit to put them to the Ransom of a Sugar-work we had the disposal of, and agreed with them for eighty Head of Cattle: But instead of these they brought three or four hundred Men to give us Battle; tho' in a short time they left us Masters of the Field; but in revenge of their Treachery, I sent threescore Men up the Valley, who burnt both the House, Canes, and whatever else belonged to the said Work, in a very short time: With which the *Spaniards* seemed to be so provoked, that we were attacked next Day by a Body of three hundred Horse, who endeavouring to surround our Men, they retired to the adjacent Rocks, and made all the Resistance that was necessary till the Night approach'd, when being apprehensive of greater numbers of the Enemy, they silently retired in the Dark of the Night, and got safely off.

On *Wednesday* the third of *November* we set Sail from Port *Hilo* bound to the Southwards, and pursued our Voyage for several Days without any remarkable Occurrence till *Thursday December* 2d, when having an hard Gale at S. and observing our selves to be in the Lat. of 30 d. 28 m. S. and our Course East, we made Land about five in the Morning that seemed to be high and barren, then stood in for the Harbour of *Coquimbo*, which this proved to be, to get Wood and Water, whereof we had now but very little left on board.

Next Morning an Hour before Day-light, we landed five and thirty of our Men, who marched for the Town of *la Serena*; but we had not advanced above a League or some such Business, when we were attack'd by a Body of 250 of the Enemies Horse; whom we vigorously repulsed, and having cleared the Field of them, we thought convenient to make a Halt till the rest of our Party came

came up with us, which they did about an Hour after; and then moving on courageously together we reach'd the Town about Eight, with an hundred Men. It's a large Place, being about three quarters of a Mile every way; and 'tis stored with all sorts of English Fruit, as also with Corn, Wine, Oyl and Copper, in great abundance, and 'tis very delightful living here.

Now the Inhabitants of the Town finding our small Arms a little too strong for them, entirely left it to us to refresh our selves, and next Morning held a Consultation with the Governor about the Redemption of it: There was a way made on purpose for each Party to advance, he coming on with three Men in his Company, and I met him with two: His Party also consisted of about five hundred Men, whereas mine did not amount to above an hundred and twenty. However we came to an Agreement for 100000 pieces of Eight; but the treacherous *Spaniard* falsifying his Word, in revenge thereof we took care to set Fire to every House in the Town, that so it might be wholly reduced to Ashes, but first secured what Plunder we could, wherewith, as we were retiring to our Ships, we were way-laid by a Body of the Enemies Horse, which for all that we routed and got safe to our Ship, without the loss of a Man, only we had one wounded in the Body but not mortally. But we had like to have met with a very great Misfortune during our absence, for the *Spaniards*, by an unusual Stratagem, had like to have burnt our Ship, which was actually set on Fire by them; however our Men by their Address and good Fortune soon espied and extinguish'd it.



## CHAP. V.

*The Buccaneers sail from hence for Juan Fernandez. Their Arrival and Adventures there. Captain Sharp is turn'd out, and Watling made Commander. They Attack Arica, and are forced to retreat. Arrive at Masco. They land at Port Ely again.*

**I** Am to observe before I leave this Bay of *Cochimbo*, which I did on the 7th of *December*, that 'tis an excellent Harbour about a League deep, good Ground, and you may come to an Anchor in seven Fathom-water within three little Rocks that lie to the South-side thereof, which are bold; and within the Country is high Land. From hence I shall pass over the Particulars of the Journal till *Saturday December 25th*, being *Christmas-day* in the Morning, at Sun-rising we made the Eastermost Land of *Juan Fernandez*, and found it to lie in the Lat. of 33 d. 40 m. S. a very high Land to the North-end, but Southward low with a small Island adjacent thereunto, where we anchored on the 26th in fourteen Fathom-water: We found it a very refreshing Place to us both in respect to the Goats we found here, whereof we salted about an hundred, and took as many on board alive, as to the fresh Water wherewith we filled our Vessels.

On *Tuesday* Morning about Ten we were forced to weigh by reason of the Southerly Wind which blew right in and makes a very bad Road; but two of our Canoes being away from us in filling of Water, we came to an Anchor at the S. E. end to stay

stay for them, which we had no sooner done and brought our Ship up, but our Cable gave way and we were forced to stand out to Sea, and could not get to an Anchor again till Four in the Afternoon, (and that with much difficulty) in the right Harbour of this Island, which is a round deep Bay of half a Mile long, the same being Land-lockt upon the E. S. E. round to the Southwards, till you come to N. by W. We made a shift to get a Cable ashoar, which we made fast to the Trees there for fear of the great Flaws that would blow us off: We met with great store of Fish, and particularly Lobsters, in this Place, as also three Springs of good Water.

*Saturday* the first of *January* we fell to caulking our Ship, and fit her up to go to the Streights with all the speed we could. Next Day died our Master Mr. *John Hiliard*, whom we buried in the best manner we could on Shoar, solemnizing his Obsequies with three Volleys of small Shot. We were blown out of the Bay on the Fourth with an hard violent Wind, and having made a shift to get to an Anchor again in the North-Bay on the fifth, our unhappy Divisions which had been long on Foot began now to come to an Head to some purpose; some being resolved to return for *England* or the Foreign Plantations, and that round about the Streights of *Magellan*, while others would steer a quite contrary Course. However it were, the main of the Design seemed to have been levelled at the Deposing me from my Command; in pursuance whereof on *Thursday* the 6th of *January* my Company well knowing I was bound through this Year, some of them got privately ashoar together and held a Consult about turning me presently out and put another in my Room. The main Promoter of this Design, as I was afterwards cordially informed, was a true-hearted dissembling *New England*

*Spanish* land Man, *John Cox* by Name, whom merely for old Acquaintance-sake, I had taken from before the Mast, and made my Vice-Admiral; and not for any Valour or Knowledge he was possess'd of, for of that his Share was but small: From Consultation they proceeded to Execution, took my Ship from me, clapt me up Prisoner, and advanced one *John Walling* to the Chief Command, who having been an old *Buccancer* had gained the Reputation of being a stout Seaman, tho' I think it never appear'd much: However, the first thing he had to exert his unjustly-gotten Power upon, was in the putting of *Edmund Cook* into Irons, upon the Accusation of a Servant of his; of the same Name that the former had several times acted the *Sodomite* with him.

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## C H A P. VI.

*They escape three Spanish Men of War, and sail away for Iquequa, and get some Intelligence. Arrive at Gualco with their Adventures there: At Mora de Sambo. Touch at several Places, and sail for Gulpho Dolce, and make Peace with the Indians. Golpho Dolce describ'd.*

**J**UST before our departure from *Juan Fernandez*, which was the 12th of January, we descri'd three Sail of *Spaniards* coming about the Island, which made us hasten all our Men on board but only one *Indian*, who at that time hapned to be in the Woods, and got under Sail, and next Morning had a sight of two of them again; but well knowing under our present Circumstances, how likely they were to overmatch us, we endeavour'd



voured to give them the slip, which succeeded accordingly; and from hence to *Sunday* the 23d, nothing of moment befel us, nor then neither, only that we espyed a dead Whale floating upon the Water, and hoisted one of our Canoes to take it in, supposing the same had been a Sail; and about the same time we sent two of our Canoes to Land to see if we could get a Prisoner; one whereof return'd on the 25th, telling us, They could see no People at all: But the other, on the Day following, brought us four Prisoners, whereof two were white Men and the other *Indians*, who gave us Information of several Things, telling us of several Towns there, such as *Arica*, *Chamo* and *Peko*. An. 1682.

In pursuance to the Intelligence we received from our Prisoners, we formed a Design to attack the Town of *Arica*; in consequence whereof on *Friday* the 28th pretty early in the Morning, we put from our Ship which we left lying off at Sea with an hundred Men, got next Day under the Shoar, from whence at Night we put away, and on the 30th at 6 in the Morning landed our Men about two Leagues to the Southwards of the Town. From thence we had not advanced quite to the Town, but we were assaulted vigorously by the Enemy, who came powring upon us in very great Numbers: However we stood stoutly to it, gave them several Repulses, and made a great Slaughter among them, insomuch that we possess our selves once of the greatest part of the Town, and took abundance of Prisoners. But their Fort being strong and still holding out, and their Numbers increasing every moment, and we our selves by this time having lost 28 Men, whereof *Wauling* our Captain was one, besides 17 wounded, we thought it our best way to retire to our Boats again, which we did almost through insuperable Difficulties. And I hope it will not be esteemed a Vanity

An. 1680. nity in me to say, that I was mighty helpful to facilitate this Retreat, which brought my Men to recollect a better Temper, and unanimoſly upon our getting to our Ship, to reſtore me to my Command again.

Our Entertainment in this Place was ſo very bad, that being no ways encouraged to make a longer ſtay, we ſailed away on the 31<sup>ſt</sup>, and nothing for the whole next Month till the 13<sup>th</sup> of *March* that was memorable occurred in our Voyage, but then we arrived at the Port of *Guaſco* about 4 in the Afternoon, at the South-ſide whereof ſtands three or four Rocks of a good bigneſs: And that we might not loſe time this very Night we landed threeſcore Men, and going up into the Country about 6 Miles, lay till the Morning in a Church-yard, when we went down into the River, filled us ſome Water, and got on board about an hundred Sheep. We did the ſame alſo the ſucceeding Days, wherein we not only ſtocked our ſelves with Water but alſo found good ſtore of Meat, Wine and Fruit fit for our turn, which you may be ſure we made bold with; And indeed we found no Body to hinder us, for the People were all fled upon our approach.

An. 1681. Having ſtay'd here no longer than our Convenience required, we ſteered off again on the 15<sup>th</sup>, and continued our Courſe to the 27<sup>th</sup>, when we made Land, which proved to be *Mara de Sambo*, ſituate twelve Leagues to the Northward of the Town of *Arica*, and next Morning we landed our Men at Port *Ely*, that lies about five Miles diſtant from the Southern Point, and took the Village of *Hilo*, where we heard News of our Men that were taken at *Arica*, they ſatisfying of us that they were all very well. Next Morning we ſtood off to Sea, and made the beſt of our way till *Monday* the 25<sup>th</sup> of *April*, when in the Latitude of 8 d. 10 m.

we

we came to an Island, called *Isle de Cano*, where I *Aug. 1681.*  
 went on Shoar to see if I could anchor there: It  
 appears round the sight, and level at top, but  
 not very high: Here is a good Anchoring-place  
 from the S. E. end to the Northward; where we  
 made no long stay, but sailing on for several Days  
 arrived at last *May 7th*, at a small Rocky Island on  
 our Starboard-side, where my self next Day left  
 the Ship and went with two Canoes with four and  
 twenty Men in them, to see if I could find any  
 People upon the Place, which was called *Chira*.  
 I had the Fortune to take three *Indian* Men and  
 eight Women, and towards Evening our Ship  
 came up, on board of which I sent for more Men  
 to guard our Prisoners. From hence at 12 at night  
 I went to a Place called *Resto*, in order to take  
 two small Vessels we had discovered to be there,  
 which I successfully performed before Morning,  
 when I return'd on board: Two Days after I went  
 with 24 Men to seize a parcel of Carpenters who  
 I understood were a building of two great Ships at  
 a Place called *Dispensa*; we took them in the Morn-  
 ing in their very Beds, with what other Necessaries  
 we could find there, and we were so much the  
 more glad at this Adventure by how we had great  
 need of such sort of Artificers, as also Tools and  
 Iron-work. But we had the Mortification next Day  
 to have one of our Canoes, that was a little too  
 deeply laden with Iron-work, to sink, whereby  
 one of our Men, whose Name was *John Alexander*,  
 was drowned.

After a stay of several Days in this Place, we  
 weigh'd on *Thursday* the 26th, and fell down the  
*Lagune* with our Ship, which we had now taken  
 down to one Deck, having first turn'd our Priso-  
 ners ashoar: Next Day we drove down as far as  
 the *Isle of Cavallo*, where we had one of our Men,  
 whose Name was *Jacobus Markco's* a Dutch-man,

An. 1681. run away to the *Spaniards*. By the second of *June* we were got a-breast of the Bay of *Snakes*, where we found a Beef-Estanzá about a Mile from the Sea-side, whither its a Days March from the Town of *Nicoya*, and at what time we examined our Prisoners, who telling us we were descry'd to the Eastward, made us alter our Design and stand another Course.

On the Fifth we saw the Isle of *Canes* bearing S. E. from us, where we lay by to the East thereof, being incommoded with much Rain, but next Morning we sailed for the Gulph of *Dolce*, which is 19 Leagues distance to the Eastward: Its indifferent high Land, with several high Rocks lying off the Shoar a little way, from whence we anchored about a Mile, stood in on the 7th in the Morning, when we sent away our Canoe to see for a Place to lay our Ship on shoar, but without Success. However we weighed the Day following, and sailed about three or four Leagues farther into the Gulph, where our Canoe came on board with one *Indian*-man and two Boys whom she had taken Prisoners, who informed us of divers Things concerning the *Spaniards*, that very much manifested their Hatred of us. With the *Indians* we made a Peace, who thereupon came both Men, Women and Children, in great Clusters on board, brought us Hony and Plantains, and promised not only their Harbour for our use at any time, but withal that we should always have their Assistance for our Security, for which we kindly thanked them.

We built us an House here on the Ninth to put our Provisions in, and at the same time got some Tallow on shoar, and cut Grass to heat our Graving. Here we tarried till the 28th, by which time we had made an end of careening our Ship, and were ready to sail for the Equinoctial from this *Gulpho Dolce*, which I dignified with the Name of  
King

King Charles's Harbour, and whereof before my *An. 1681.*  
 departure, take this short Account. Its a most  
 excellent Harbour and most secure from all the  
 Winds that blow, the Water is deep and a bold  
 Place, there being no Danger but what you can  
 see: Here we found very good Water, and great  
 plenty of Fish, Oysters and Muscles, with very  
 good Plantains: On the North-side there is a good  
 anchoring Place from 25, 20 to 14 Fathom-water  
 close to the Shoar, and low Land; and on the S. E.  
 end stands a pretty Island about two Miles long,  
 and of an indifferent height, whose entrance is on  
 the N. W. side thereof. About six Miles off stands  
 a Point of Land which I called Point *Borrica*, off  
 of which lies an indifferent big Island and high.  
 The Harbour it self lying in North and South  
 about four Leagues, and the W. N. W. and E. S. E.  
 part, in about six.

## C H A P. VII.

*They sail away. Their Passage and Arrival at  
 the Isle of Plate, &c. Attempt to land at  
 Paita in vain. Arrival at the Duke of  
 York's Harbour, with some Account of it.  
 Two Islands of Ice. Their other Adventures  
 till their Arrival at Nevis.*

WE departed June 29th from *Golpho Dolce*,  
 designing for the Isle of Plate, or Sir  
*Francis Drake's* Island, and on the 8th of July about  
 six in the Afternoon fetcht in with Cape St. *Francis*,  
 plied still next Day to the Southwards, and  
 on the 10th, the Wind being at S. W. espied a  
 Sail at 6 in the Morning which we chased all Day,  
 C c 2 and

*An.* 1681. and about 8 at Night took her. She came from *Guayaquil* and was bound for *Panama*, being loaden with *Cocoa-Nuts*, with which (they being much for our turn) we made bold, then turn'd our Prize loose with all the People. We tarried some Days at the River of *San Tiago* to take in Water, during which time we thought fit to share our Booty, which amounted to 234 Pieces of Eight a Man; then continued our Voyage, and by *Tuesday* the 16th fell in 6 Leagues to Leeward of *Cape Passao*, and next Morning espying a Sail to the E. S. E. we gave her Chase, came up with her about Ten and took her, the same proving to be an Advice-boat from *Panama*, wherein was no Booty, and whose Company told us many Things as News which we our selves mostly knew to be false. However two Days after, we lighted on a Ship whose Cargo made us amends for the Deficiency of the other, the same being come from *Lima*, and laden with the very useful Commodities of Wine, Brandy, &c. out of which we took about five hundred and fifty Jars: In this Vessel we took also a Prize of the Lady call'd *Donna Joanna Constanta*, about 18 Years of Age, Wife to *Don John* — and the beautifullest Creature that my Eyes ever beheld in the South Seas.

On *Wednesday Aug.* 3d. we weighed and stood to Sea, weather'd *Cape Passao* next Day, made *Monte Christo* and the Town of *Manta* on the 6th, weather'd *Cape St. Laurence* on the 11th, and anchored next Morning at the Isle of *Plate*, where we sent about ten Hands ashore to see and get us some Goats; but they found them so very shy that they could not take above half a score. We left this Place next Day plying to the Southwards, weather'd *Cape Blanco* on the 24th about four Leagues to the S. E. where there is a small Hill of Land that makes like an Island; but whether it be so or no, I know

know not. We arrived at *Paita* on the 28th, and attempted to Land there with our Men, but durst not, the whole Place being in Arms, and ready to receive us. An. 1681.

The remainder of this, and the whole Month of *September*, with part of *October*, being spent purely in Sailing, without any other Occurrences than Storms, Calms, and the like, which we do not think worth while the mentioning; We at last, on *October* the 12th, being *Wednesday* Morning by break of Day, fell in with a parcel of Islands, that were very high and craggy, the tops whereof were barren, and full of Snow; whereat we were somewhat concern'd, by reason we made the Place so unexpectedly: But the reason hereof was the Current which deceiv'd us, no less than 120 Leagues in our Meridional distance: We being Strangers, and having no opportunity to try the Currents but by our Land-fall, we judg'd the same to set from the Lat. of 30 d. S. to the Streights of *Magellan* S. E. in the Lat. of 52 d. 15 m. S. About Eleven we came to a Commodious Harbour that was Land-lock'd, where we Anchored in 45 Fathom-water; but here we lost our Anchor at a flat Rock, and in our coming in, had the Misfortune to have a Man drop out of our Sprit-sail-top, whom we took up again, but Dead, where we bury'd him ashoar, his Name being *Henry Sherrall*.

But tho' this Harbour is so secure from all Winds, yet it is subject to great flaws of the Mountains, so that good Cables and Anchors are requisite here, where we thought fit to ground our Ship, and unhang our Rudder, by reason of our Cables breaking: We met with good fresh Water, and store of wild Fowl here, to say nothing of the quantity of Mussels, Limpids, &c. which our Canoe brought us, as she did also an *Indian*



*An. 1681.* Boy, whom she took (while several others escaped) and brought on Board, but we could not understand a Word he said, only by Signs we could apprehend so much as that there was more People in the Lagune.

All that I could do, could not induce these People to come and Traffick with us; so that we bare away on the 5th of *November*, and nothing memorable fell out to the 12th, when we struck two Fowls with our Fish-gigg, that were half Fish, half Fowl, for they had two fore Fins like a Turtle, and were belly'd like a Shark. Five Days after we descry'd two Islands of Ice, which were near two Leagues in Circumference, and of a great height, for we were close to the side of one of them to see if they were Ice or no, and found it really so, as it was also exceeding Cold, and very Snowy Weather.

We were by this time come to a short Allowance, and you may be sure it was not like to mend with us, as long as we were out at Sea, which lasted for many Days; for tho' we saw some Land-fowl upon the 21st, yet we did not come up with any for many Days after; and nothing occurred in our Passage, besides the Death of a *Negro-Boy* we had on Board, who had both his Legs bitten off with Cold, till *Christmas-Day*; When to Solemnize that Festival as well as we could, we eat the only Hog we had left, drank some Jars of Wine, and made our selves as merry as we were able, which I did the rather that my Men might not mutiny. I shall say nothing of the variable Winds, Tornadoes, and other inconveniences we laboured under from time to time, nor yet of the Porpoises, Grampusses, Dolphins, and huge Whales we met with, of which I am not able to give a particular Description, as I would, no more than of the vast Albicores we saw, whereof one that we caught

caught weighed 140 Pounds. Neither do I know any thing of an Enchanted Island some of our Company have talked off to have seen in this Voyage. However, I cannot pass over remarking the Death of one of our Men, whose Name was *William Stephens*, a *Cornish Man*, *January* the 15th, and who was observed, after his eating of three Manchaneel Apples at King *Charles's Harbour*, to waste away strangely, till at length he was become a perfect Skeleton. To conclude therefore the whole, I shall only tell you, That after I had Sailed near 60 d. S. Lat. and as far, if not farther, than any before me; I arrived on the 30th of *January* at *Nevis*, from whence in some time I got passage for *England*.

An. 1681



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Captain W O O D's  
**V O Y A G E**  
 Through the  
 Streights of Magellan, &c.

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C H A P. I.

*They Sail in the Sweepstakes, First for the Isle of May. Account of Cape St. George. Of Hare and Pengwin Islands. They arrive at Port Desire, with Directions to know it. The Tides there and other Remarkables. Of Lemair and his Discoveries.*

An. 1669.

**I**N the Year 1669. being *Saturday, September the 26th*, we set Sail from the *Downs*, in His Majesty's Ship the *Sweepstakes*; having the *Batchellor Pink*, Captain *Humphrey Flemming* Commander to be our Consort, and continued our Course to the Southwards, without any remarkable Occurrences till the 28th of *October* in the Morning. When we saw the *Isle of May*, which bore S. by W. from us, and hauled in for the Road, Anchoring in Eleven Fathom Water, and Sandy Ground;

Ground; but the Place afforded us neither Wood *An. 1669.*  
 nor fresh Water, so that next Day we thought fit  
 to bear away for *St. Jago*, which we found to be  
 better stored with Water and Provisions, but al-  
 most as scarce in Wood as the other. From hence  
 on the 5th of *November*, we set Sail with a fair  
 Gale, directing our Course Southward for *Cape St.*  
*George*, otherwise by the *Spaniards* called *Cape*  
*Blanco*, from the Whiteness thereof: For when the  
 Sun shines upon it in the Morning, it appears  
 White; whereas towards Evening, it seems to be  
 of a quite contrary Colour: On the 20th, it be-  
 ing hazy foggy Weather, we lost our Consort  
 the *Batchellor Pink*, but the Weather clearing up  
 by Eight next Morning we saw Land, bearing off  
 four Leagues distance, and the same proved to be  
*Penguin Islands*: But we being unacquainted with  
 the Land, and having no Observation, made the  
 said Island instead of the formentioned Cape, for  
 supposing the same to have been the Cape, we  
 stood to the Southwards, and expected to fall in  
 with *Port Desire*, which is about Ten Leagues to  
 the Southwards of *Cape St. George*, and was so  
 named by that Excellent Person *Mr. Thomas Ca-*  
*vendish*. We went within two or three Leagues of  
 the Shoar, in five and twenty Fathom Water, but  
 not finding the Port, at Night we brought too,  
 and lay of and on all the succeeding Night: We  
 found our selves on the 22d to be in the Latitude  
 of 48 d. 20 m. and Southward of the Port, and  
 that Evening came to an Anchor in a fair Sandy  
 Bay, which we took to be the Bay of *Seals*; at  
 the North-End whereof stands a Rocky Island full  
 of Seals, and therefore denominated so from them.  
 The next Day we stood to the Northwards, to  
 look for *Port Desire*, and I went in our Pinnace  
 close along a great Bay; at the South-End of  
 which lies *Seal Island*, as this deep Bay does at  
 the

*Dec. 1669.* the North, to the Northward whereof, lies also a small Rocky Island: The Seals are very plentiful here, of which we kill'd four hundred for our Food. About a Mile and an half farther up lies another Island, which is much frequented by a sort of Fowl which are called Shaggs, that live mostly upon Fish, whereof we killed a great many young ones, and found them to be very good Meat. About the same distance, yet farther up close to the South-shoar, stands another fine Island about three Miles in length, which by reason of the great numbers of Hares we found thereon, we named Hare-Island; We killed Nine of them in one Day, found them much larger than our *English* Hares, some of them weighing twenty Pounds apiece: When they were Hunted they ran into Holes in the Ground, like unto our Coneyes: This Island is the best Ground about the Harbour, the rest of the Land being rocky, uneven and barren, and the Ground gravelly, without any Wood or Water.

On *Thursday* the 24th, fair Weather, we weighed and stood to the Northward with our Ship, and I went along the Shoar in our Pinnace, and cross'd over a great deep Bay, called *Spicings* Bay, where there lie some Rocky Islands, as in *Pengwin*-Island; on which as soon as we Landed, we set a Tar Barrel on fire, to give our Men notice on Board that it was the Island we looked for; And all we had to know it by were the *Pengwins* we saw there, being so very numerous, that it was impossible to count them. We knock'd them down with Sticks, found them to be about the bigness of a Goose, but they could neither fly nor go very fast: They have no Wings but small Stumps wherewith they swim, and get their Food out of the Sea. We return'd in the Evening on Board our Ship, and Anchored in the Bay of Port *Desire*,  
in

in 16 Fathom Water, weighed two Days after, *An. 1889.*  
and went in with our Ship into the said Har-  
bour.

Port *Desire* lies in the Lat. of 47 d. 30 m. South, into which a Ship may enter at any time of the Tide, if the Wind be fair, for there is Water enough at low Water; and at three quarters Ebb, you may see all the Dangers going in, or at quarter Flood: But I would not advise any Man to go in till he has viewed the Harbour at low Water, for then he will see the Danger very plain, and then you may have a Mark upon the Land to go in. As you come from the Northward from Cape *Blanco*, and go along the Shoar to the North of Cape *Desire*, there lie a ledge of Rocks, that raise themselves up a good height above the Water, and are about a League's distance from the Shoar, besides several Breaches more. On the South-side of the Bay stands *Penguin-Island*, and five or six smaller ones: In the Northern part of the Bay is Port-*Desire* Harbour, which at the entrance thereof has a spired Rock on the South-side much like unto a Steeple or Watch-Tower, which is a very good Mark, the same standing on the South-side going in, about half a Mile from the Sea-side, and much about the same distance from the River. As we rid in the Port the spired Rock bore S. E. the same being shut in with a parcel of blue Rocks.

And now I am speaking of this Port, give me leave to say somewhat concerning the Ebbing and Flowing of the Tide here: Its high Water at twelve a Clock, upon the full and change of the Moon, and at Spring-tide it ebbs and flows about three Fathoms right up and down, and the Tide runs exceeding strong. The Harbour's mouth is indeed but narrow, being at the entrance of it not above Musket-shot over, and affords but very little Wood or Water: The Land is dry and barren,  
but

1669. but here is plenty of Winnackéws or Spanish Sheep, which are as large as our English Deer and wild; you have also some Hares and Ostridges but they are very shy, besides Ducks, Curboes, Black-Shags, White-Breasts, and great Blue-Ducks, which last are not very shy: To say nothing of the plenty of Seals we met with upon one of the Islands of this Port, which we made good use of, as we did of the large Muscles and Limpets we took. Upon one of the Islands in this Harbour, which we called by the Name of *Lemaires* Island, we found a Post erected, whereon was nailed a Sheet of Lead, and in an hole of the Post we found a Tin-Box with a Writing in it, but so much decay'd that we could not read it: But on the Lead was stamp't an Inscription in Dutch, importing, That one *Lemair* a Dutchman set out from *Horn* with a Ship named the *Uniry* of *Horn* and a Yacht, had arrived at this Harbour on the 2d of *December* in the Year 1615. from whence he departed on the 10th of *January* following, with the *Uniry* alone (as the Lead makes mention;) what he did with the Yacht I know not, but I suppose he brake her up, for we found some Sheathing-boards on the Island: He fell in with the Streights of *Magellan* Jan. 20th, and four Days after fell in with that which now bears his Name, being that same Person who first discovered *Terra del Fagua* to be an Island.

From the fore-mentioned Island the River is navigable for Boats to go up eight or nine Miles, the River above the Island running away S. W. by W. a Mile or more in breadth, and continues so about the space of a League, when it begins to be very narrow with very high, steep, Rocky Cliffs with many small Islands or Rocks, the Land on both sides up being very Barren and Rocky.

The Captain-Lieutenant and my Self with nine Men more, went up the River as far as we could; but



but found no fresh Water, neither could we see any sign of People: However on the North-side we met with two small Pools of fresh Water, the one bearing from the Place where we rid with our Ship N. W. about half a Bow-shot from the Water-side, but the other was N. N. E. about half a Mile off, and is the best Water being a Spring. Here it was that Mr. *Thomas Cavendish* and a Man and a Boy were wounded with Arrows by the *Poragians*, who are the Salvages of the Country. I observed that the Tide in this Harbour ran very strong, and therefore it must consequently be a bad Port in Winter when the Ice comes down the River, which is narrow, and a Storm blows at West, which is very common, and a Tide of Ebb under Foot, besides the inconveniency of the scarcity of Wood. However on the South-side, about two Miles and a half from the Harbour's Mouth betwixt the Island and the Main, there is a very commodious Oazy Creek where a Ship may lye ashore very well without any Danger; but in case you should be forced by Easterly Winds with a Tide of Flood, so as that you cannot bring the Ship up with your Anchor, you must of necessity run into this Creek; but you must have a care to avoid a Rock that lies in the fair way leading to the Creek, and is covered at half Tide.

An 1669.



## C H A P. II.

*They depart for Port St. Julian, but make some Remarks of the Penguins and Seals, and how to kill them. Some Historical Observations of Port St. Julian: Directions to find and sail unto it. Some of the Natives discovered. Of the Salt Lake. Of the Salvages's Diet, Apparel, &c. Of the Climate and Country, with the Fowls and Animals thereof, particularly the Wyanaquez, Huffer, &c.*

**B**Efore our departure from hence, our Captain took possession of the Country for the use of His Majesty of *Great Britain*, as I shall also insist very cursorily upon a few Observations: We have already mentioned those Birds called *Penguins* to be about the bigness of Geese; but upon second Thoughts to call them Fowls I think improper, because they have neither Feathers nor Wings, but only two Fins or Flaps, wherewith they are helped to swim (as before-noted). When they are on Shoar they walk upright; and I understood their Breeding-time was at the end of *September* or beginning of the succeeding Month, at what time you may catch as many of them (they are so very numerous) as will victual a Navy-Royal: Their Eggs are somewhat less than those of Geese, some of whom lay one, others two, and some three, but never exceed that number. Their Nests are ready made for them by Nature on the Rocks and Sands, from whence at our return to Port *Desire*, we gathered about 100000 of the Eggs, some whereof we kept in our Ship four Months very good: Their

Their Flesh also is well tasted, and will keep in Salt very good for four Months. An. 1669

We have also mentioned the great number of Seals found here, the same being a great Creature that feedeth in the Sea, and swims like a Fish, but in similitude is like a Beast; they take their rest, sleep and bring forth their Young on the Shoar, and I think they may for all that be called Fish: Some of them are as big as the largest Horses, and will keep good in Salt several Months. The Instrument wherewith to kill these Penguins and Seals is a good short Truncheon, but the larger sort of Seals are not so easily dispatched; for tho' you have shot them through the Head with a Musket, they will find two Men half an hours work to kill them out-right; However you may go as near them as you please, for they have no defence for themselves.

March 25th we set sail from Port Desire, and by the seventh of the following Month entred into the Port of *St. Julian*, with a Design to stay there by reason that Winter was already come, and that it was adjudged more convenient for us to take the beginning of the Year to pass through the Streights of *Magellan*: Now this Port was so named by *Ferdinando Magellana a Portuguese, Anno 1520.* who by reason of some Discontent or Difference with *Don Emanuel* his Prince, left his Native Country and went for *Spain*; where he was entertained by the Emperor *Charles V.* for the discovery of a Passage this way for the *Mollucca-Islands*, which he effected through these Streights that were call'd according to his Name. In this Island it was, that he hanged *John Carthagena* the Bishop of *Burga* his Cousin, who was joined in Commission with him, as also four Men more for Mutiny, but the Priest he turned ashore; and himself was afterwards killed by the Natives of *Mollucca*. An. 1670

This

*An.* 1670. This Port is moreover remarkable for Sir *Francis Drake* his Wintering here in the Year 1572. and beheading of one Mr. *Thomas Doughty* for compassing his Death, and designing to return with the Ship into *England*. The Island in this Harbour, where he was executed and buried, was called by the Name of the *Isle of true Justice* by Sir *Francis*, who entered this Harbour on the 20th of *June* 1572. where he had the Misfortune to have two of his Men slain by the Natives (who were buried on the now-mentioned Island, and whose Graves and Bones we found) and himself very narrowly escaped.

It will not be impertinent in this Place to give some Directions to find and enter into this Port, for the Benefit of those that may come after; and therefore you are to observe that when you are come to the Northwards of Cape *St. George*, or Port *Desire*; that the first high Land you shall see, will be in the Latitude of 48 d. 40 m. S. which is the Latitude of the Harbour, where the high Land ends, between which and the low Land you go into the Harbour: But if you fall in with the Land to the Southward part of the Harbour, you will find it to be low from the Harbour to the Lat. of 50 d. 20 m. the same being flat without Hammocks or Woods, and nothing but steep white Cliffs to the Seaward. Having made the Harbour you may come to an Anchor before it in 7, 8, 9, or 10 Fathom Water; but at the Mouth thereof lies a Beachy Bar, which at high Water has four Fathom, but at low, four Foot of Water only.

In order to your Sailing in over this Bar, several Things may be observed; but surely the best way is to sound and buoy the Channel, for I suppose the Bay alters with the raging of Storms; Be sure to keep the Rocky Point on the North-west side, as also certain White Spots on an In-land Hill,  
both

both which, when you find them one in another, *An. 1670.*  
 you may adventure to run in and out; and for a  
 sure Mark to know when you are on the Bar,  
 there is at the North-East about a Mile and an half  
 from the Harbours Mouth, in the Bay, certain  
 White Clifts, that seem as so many Islands. Now  
 when the middle of these Clifts, and a saddle in  
 the Land behind them are both in one, you are  
 then on the Bar. When you are past over it,  
 keep in the fair Way till about a Mile and an half  
 up, when you may Anchor in six or seven Fathom  
 Water; but the best Place to Moor in, is between  
 the *Isle of true Justice*, and the other Island which  
 lies near it: However, the Tides in this Harbour  
 are sometimes very uncertain, for if the Wind is  
 Southerly, the Neap Tides will rise as high as the  
 Spring ones.

We continued several Days in this Port, before  
 we could see any of the Natives; but on the 12th  
 of *April*, my self, the Boat-swain, and two Men  
 more went up to the top of an Hill at East, which  
 is the highest between Cape St. George, and the  
 Streights of *Magellan*, where I had the Curiosity  
 to Ingrave my Name, and call'd the Place *Mount-*  
*wood*: From hence to the Northward I discovered  
 a great Lake, seeming as if it were an Harbour,  
 which made me desirous to go and see it, in order  
 to which we advanced about two Miles forwards  
 towards it; when looking about me, I perceived  
 somewhat to have a Motion behind a Bush, which  
 I supposed to be one of that Country Sheep, or a  
 Deer, and made me move towards it to Shoot it:  
 But I found the same to be a Man, and one of the  
 Natives of the Country, who perceiving I had dis-  
 covered him, stood up and removed a little further  
 off behind an Hill, where he was met by Six more  
 with their Bows and Arrows, which made me

D d

think

*An.* 1670. think it most advisable to return for that time to the Ship, which I did accordingly, being followed by the Natives at a distance for about two Miles, when I found the Sun was set, and that yet I had Six more to get to the Ship.

I went ashore in Company with the Lieutenant, and Ten Men more upon the 20th, and made to the same Place, where I had discovered the People before, in Expectation to see more of them, but could not: However, by the Lake side I saw the Footsteps both of Men and Children, and now I have mentioned this Lake again; I cannot but observe that we found it to be a Salt one, wherein were many thousand Tuns of Salt, and from whence we fetch'd at several times to the quantity of Ten Tuns, which was of extraordinary use to us in the salting of Seals and Penguins: This Salt is corned by the Sun in the Summer Season, wherefore *May* the 15th, we imployed Fifty of our Men to heap up together a great quantity of it, lest the Rain should fall and dissolve it in the Pond wherein it lay; and where we found the Water was all gone, leaving the Salt as white as Snow, very plain and even as any Flower could be, and hard. This Lake I paced over, and found it to be four Thousand Paces broad, which is about two *English* Miles and an half, and in length about ten Miles, and the Salt all over about four Inches thick; so that by my Computation at that time it might contain a matter of 100000 Tuns of Salt; however, we were not much the better for that which we had heaped together, as aforesaid, for going three Days after to fetch some of it off, we could not find as much of it as would fill an Egg-shell, which was so much the more admirable, since there had no Rain fallen in the mean time to dissolve it.

From


From hence forward, I could see none of the *Am. 1670* Natives till the 22d of *June*; when I set out early in the Morning Westward, with Six Men in my Company; and had not travelled above two Miles, but met seven Savages, who came running down the Hill to us, making several Signs for us to go back again with much Raving and Noise, yet did not offer to draw their Arrows: But one of them, who was an Old Man, came nearer to us than the rest, and made also Signs we should depart; to whom I threw a Knife, a Bottle of Brandy, and a Neckcloth, in order to pacifie him; But seeing him persist in the same Signs as before, and that the Savageness of the People seemed to be Incorrigible, we returned on Board again.

As far as I could observe by these People, they have no Houses nor Habitation, but wander from Place to Place to seek their Food, which consists mostly in Seals and Limpids, with some Fowls and Deer. Having spent the Day in the said manner, they return at Night, and fix themselves behind some Bush, where they make a small Fire, I suppose on purpose, because they should not be discovered afar off by Night; and they lie upon the cold Earth, without any other Canopy but Heaven.

As for the Apparel of these Savages, they have no other, but Mantles made of Deer-Skins sewed together, wherein they wrap themselves up, and need no other Covering, they being by Nature very hardy, and of an Olive Complexion, as all the *Americans* are, in conformity to most of whom these also paint their Faces and Bodies with many Colours.

It hapned, that some of our Men being on Shoar *August* the 16th, on the East-side, in order to fill Water; two of them at a small distance from



*An. 1670.*  thence met with two *Potagonians* behind a Bush, who immediately ran away from them, leaving their Baggage behind them, consisting of some Skins sewed together, made into little Bags; wherein were contained some Flints and Colours, besides two Dogs they had there also tied together. All these our Men brought with them on Board, for which our Captain was very angry, and therefore next Day he went himself to the same Place, where they found them, and there left them; besides a Knife, other Toys, and some Beads which were fastned to the Dogs Necks, and then turned loose: That the said Paint was for their Bodies, I take it for granted, but what use they had for the Flint, unless it were to make the Heads of their Arrows, I know not.

We found the Weather in the Harbour to be of the same temper as in *England*, in the Winter Season: As for the Land its for twenty Miles round this Harbour dry, barren, rocky and gravelly, being without either Wood or Water, only a few Bushes, and them growing near the Water side, for the farther up you go into the Country, the more barren it is. The Captain and my self accompanied with Eleven Men more, had the Curiosity to go once twenty Miles up within Land, but we could see no People, nor any thing else worth remarking: Only about nine Miles from the Place where our Ship lay, we found a fresh-water River that runs into a Salt Lake there, whereof this Country does abound, so having lain out two Nights, we return'd on Board again. In the Winter Season we had very good Diversion in Hunting, Fishing, Fowling, especially in Frosty Weather; For then we met with plenty of Brand-Geese, Ducks, Widgeons, Plovers, Snipes, Sea-Fowls, Partridges, and several other sorts, whereof  
we

we have none in *England*, and therefore I cannot name them; We did not moreover want for store of Mussels. Upon the Land there are many Deer or Sheep, which the *Spaniards* call *Wyanaques*, being a large sort of an Animal about twelve Hands high. Their Heads and Necks are long like unto a Camel's, but their Bodies and hinder Parts resembling very much those of an Horse. We found them to be very watchful and shy, but we killed seven of them in the time we lay here, and found their Wool to be the finest in the World. You may see a drove of six or seven Hundred of them together, which upon their discovering of you will make a Snort, and Neigh-like a Horse; but we should have made a better hand of them, had we had but Dogs to run them down. Oltridges are also very numerous here, and run so wondrous swift, that they are not to be taken without Dogs: Besides which, we found many such Hares here, as have already been mentioned to have been at Port *Desire*, some of them weighing twenty Pounds. The Foxes are numerous in this Country, but less than those in *England*. Here is moreover a little Animal that is somewhat less than a Land-Turtle, having a jointed Shell on his Back, and which we found to be excellent Food, the *Spaniards* call it *A Hog in Armour*. But above all, I cannot pass over without mentioning a little Creature with a Bushy Tail, which we called a Huffer, because when he sets sight on you, he'll stand vapouring and patting with his Fore-feet upon the Ground, and yet hath no manner of defence for himself but with his Breech; for upon your approaching near him, he turns about his Back-side, and squirts at you, accompanied with the most abominable Stink in the World.

An. 1670.



I have already mentioned the scarcity both of Water and Wood in this Country, and therefore shall only further observe; That tho' the Summer affords none of the first sort, yet in the Winter Season you may find Snow-water in many Places: And the most convenient Place for a Boat to fetch some, is at a Rock that lies in this Harbour. And for Wood, tho' there be more of it here than in Port Desire, yet if their Ships were to Winter in this Port, they would hardly find enough to supply their necessary Occasions; but what there is of it grows near the Water-side in little Brushés.

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### C H A P. III.

*They depart from St. Julian to Port Desire. An Instance of the Art of the Savages. Observations concerning an Eclipse of the Moon. Sail for the Streights of Magellan. Of several Capes, with an Historical Account of the Spaniards Attempt to fortifie the Streights of Magellan, and their Miscariages.*

THE Winter being now spent, and the Summer approaching, we departed from the Harbour of St. Julian, September the 16th, with an intention to Sail again for Port Desire, to get Penguins and Seals, and then to steer off for the Streights of Magellan to the South Seas: We arrived at the said Port on the 18th, on the North-side whereof, we found some Rushes which the Savages had formed into the shape of a Ship, with three Masts and a Bolt-sprit, and painted it Red, but could not see any of them all the time we lay there,

there, tho' we concluded they had see us : How-  
 ever, we found their Graves in many places, that  
 implied to us, they were numerous; and some of  
 our Men having once Washed some Linnen, and  
 hung up the same to be dried, they stole them a-  
 way, and an Iron Pot which we had left in the  
 said Place.

The Night of the same Day of our Arrival here,  
 I observed the beginning and ending of the Ec-  
 clipse of the Moon. Whereby I found the diffe-  
 rence of Longitude between *London* and this Place  
 to be 70 d. which in Time is four Hours, and 52  
 Minutes.

An. 1670.

# Observation of the Eclipse of the Moon.

The Synopsis of the Calculation as followeth,

	d.	H.	M.	s.
Mid. Time of the true Oppo. Sep. 18th	18	14	40	27
Coæquate Annomaly of the { Sun —		90	10	00
{ Moon —		179	34	00
True Place of ☉ from the Earth ☿ —		6	3	11
Eccentric Place of the ☿ —		6	3	11
Annomaly of the ☿ Latitude —	11	22	56	47
True Latitude of the ☿ M. D. —			36	48
Reduction of the Moon added —			1	43
Eccliptick Place of the Moon ♀ —		6	4	45
Hor. Motion { ☉ —			2	28
☿ —			32	10
☿ from the ☉ Sol. —			35	42
Therefore the Time of Reduction---sup.			2	53
Corrected Time of Opposition Sep. 18th	18	14	37	34
Equation Time: Added —			2	1
Apparent Time of true Oppo. Sept. 18th	18	14	39	34
Comme diameter { Moon —			16	44
Earth —			46	42
Sun of the Semi-diameter —			63	26
Scruples deficient —			26	38
Digits Eclipsed — dig.			9	32
Scruples of Incidence —			1	26
Total duration —			2	53
Internal of the mid. of true Oppo. add.			5	14
Hence — beginning Sep. 18th —	13	17	52	
True Opposit. —	14	39	34	
Middle —	14	44	42	
End —	16	11	38	
Latit. of the ☿ M. D. at the { beginning			4	34
ending			32	1

It  
11

It appears therefore that this Eclipse began at *An. 1670*,  
*London*, 17 m. 52 seconds past One a Clock on  
*Munday Morning, September* the 19th: But in this  
 Place I observed the beginning of the Altitude or  
 Scorpion to be on *Sunday Night, September* the 18th,  
 at 5 m. 48 seconds past Nine: Therefore the difference  
 of Time betwixt this Place and *London* is 4  
 Hours 52 Minutes, which converted into Degrees,  
 gives 73 d. for the difference of the Meridian;  
 Betwixt *London* and this Place is 66 degrees from  
 the Lizzard. The middle of this Eclipse I could  
 not see for the Clouds, but off the Land are to be  
 observed 12 hours and 30 m. by the Altitude and  
 Mars, which makes the total duration to be 52 se-  
 conds more here than in *London*.

Before our departure from hence, we sowed  
 several sorts of *English* Seed, such as Turnips,  
 Carrots, Colworts, Reddishes, Beans, Pease and  
 Onions. Some of each of which, that the *Pata-*  
*gonians* had left, we found upon our return. The  
 Turnips were very good, but for the Reddishes,  
 Beans and Pease, they were gone to Seeds; Nei-  
 ther could we perceive that the *Indians* had used a-  
 ny of them, but only pulled them up by the Roots,  
 and then left them to wither.

It was now the 14th of *October*, when we set Sail  
 with a fair Wind from Port *Desire*, Southwards  
 towards the Streights of *Magellan*. By the 17th of  
*December*, we fell in with a fair white Cape that  
 lies in the Lat. of 50 d. South, to which our Cap-  
 tain gave the name of *Beachy-Head*: We saw  
 also the Hill of *St. Ives*, which makes a flat Table-  
 Land aloft, at the North-end whereof stands a  
 round Cobling-Hill, that is just even with the  
 height of it, some other such Hills there are also  
 to the South thereof: We still continu'd our  
 Course till coming to the Lat. of 50 d. 30 m. We  
 discerned

*An.* 1670. discerned a Cape which consists of all white steep Cliffs, and the same having no Name to it, I called it Cape *Blankford*. From thence to Cape *Virgin-Mary*, where we arrived *October* the 22d, the true Compass is S. by W. about 20 Leagues, but the Course by Compass is S. 23 d. W. The Land all that way being low, with white Cliffs, and the sounding all along 28 Fathom, good Sandy Ground: The Flood setting between the two Capes, N N E. and the Ebb S S W. Its high Water at the full and change at Ten a Clock, and rises about four Fathom.

Cape *Virgin-Mary* was so named first by *Ferdinando Magellana*, which lies at the entrance into the Straights of *Magellan*; about four Leagues to the Northward whereof, you will see all white Cliffs, and steep up the Cape, it self being the highest Land; but about a Cables length to the North of it, there is a Black Spot in the Clift, over which there is a Fall from the Plain, and about the pitch of which S. W. you have a Beachy Point reaching about a League in length into the Sea, so that when you Sail into the Straights, you must be sure to give the Cape a good breadth: On the top of this Beach there grow some small Bushes; by what I could discern, the Land from one Cape to another is barren, and there is no sign of Wood to be seen: What Course the Tides keep here I know not, nor which way the Flood sets; for we rid the Wind with our Ship, and there was then but little of it.

The Land on the South side of the Straights Mouth (which having no Name, I called *Queen-Katherine's Fore Land*) is all white Cliffs about the height of the Isle of *Wight*, and about 8 Leagues over from Cape *Virgin-Mary*; from which the Land by Compass West lies 9 Leagues unto a Point called



called by the *Spaniards Point-Possession*; Now be- An. 1670.  
 fore I enter upon the Particulars of our passing these Streights, I shall observe some Historical Passages in regard to the Care the *Spaniards* formerly took, that no Body should do it but themselves. They were mightily alarmed when they heard that Sir *Francis Drake* had gone through them into the South Seas, and therefore to prevent the *English*, or any other Nation from the like Attempts for the future. They resolved to fortifie the same, and to that end the Vice-Roy of *Peru* sent out two Ships under the Command of *Pedro Seranto*, who was at that time the best Navigator they had in those Seas, to try if he could meet with *Drake*, whom they so much dreaded, and then to view the said Streights where they could be best fortified. He was Nine Months in his Passage from *Lima* to this Place, but upon his Arrival he made all the Observations he could there in respect to what he went about, and so Sailed for *Spain* to give the King an Account of what he had done; who finding by him that the Streights in some places were so narrow, that they might be fortified to hinder other Nations from passing and repassing; He thereupon sent away *Diego Faris de Valdez*, with a Fleet of Ships consisting of 28 Sail, and 3500 Men on Board, besides a new Governor to *Chila*, and 500 old Soldiers to be imploy'd in the said Work.

But how well provided soever Things seemed to be for this Expedition, the Fleet proved unfortunate in all their Designs: For at their first setting out from *Cadiz*, a Storm cast away five of them with the loss of 200 Men, and forced the rest back again into Harbour, very much damaged; and two of them were so disabled, that they could not proceed on their Voyage. However, *Diego Faris*

*An. 1670. Fariis de Valdez* put out again with sixteen Ships, having *Pedro Defermento*, who was to be Governor of the Streights on Board, and who carried along with him all manner of Artificers, and other Necessaries to erect a Fort, besides a great many Guns, and all sorts of Ammunition: But this Fleet thro' the formentioned Disaster, setting out late in the Year, they were forced to Winter upon the Coast of *Brazill*, in the River of *Rogimero*. When the Spring came, they Sailed away to pursue the rest of their Voyage; but when they came into 42 d. S. Lat. they met with a Storm that forced them to beat up and down for 22 Days together, wherein they lost one of their best Ships that had 300 Men, and 20 Women on Board, with the greatest part of the Ammunition they should have left at the Streights; and so they were forced back to the Island of *Cathalena*, where hearing that the *English* had been upon the Coast, they made all the haste they could to follow them; supposing they were gone for the Streights of *Magellan*.

The Commander was forced to leave five of his Ships, that had been disabled in the last Storm behind him, on Board of which he put his Sick Men and Women, and so put out only with 10 Ships out of three and twenty that he had under his Command, when he first set out of *Cadiz*: But he was no sooner arrived at the Streights Mouth, than that he met with a great Storm, which forced him back again to *Rogimero* River. However, *Pedro de Sermento* went thither next Year, and Landed 400 Men, and 30 Women at Point *Possession* above-mentioned, where they built a Fort, and called it by the name of *Nombre de Jesus*: From thence he went to Port *Famine* by Land, and built also a Tower or Cittadel in that Place, which he called King *Philip's* City. But *Sermento* upon the approach

proach of Winter, took five and twenty Seamen along with him, and departed for *Spain*: But in his way thither, he was taken by the famous Sir *Walter Raleigh*, who carried him into *England*, while the *Spaniards*, whom he left at the Streights behind him, were all starved to Death. An. 1670.

#### C H A P. IV.

*Of their passing the several Narrows of the Streights of Magellan, with various directions and Cautions for it. Of the main Land North. Magellan-Grapes. Harbours. Of Queen Elizabeth's, and the other Island's Products and Inhabitants. Of the main Land again. A vast Haul of Fish. Directions to Sail to the South-Sea by the Islands.*

**I**T'S now time we should come to the passing of the Streights themselves, through the first Narrow whereof we run on the 25th of *October*, and got on the South Shoar, and wherein there will necessarily fall in some Observations: To which end you are to remark, that to the Westward of Point *Possession* before mentioned, there is a Sandy Bay, into which you must have a great care how you enter, for it is shoal Water, from whence five Leagues W. S. W. lies the first Entrance of the said narrow that is two Miles and an half over from side to side; and from the East Point of which Entrance, there are two shoal'd Banks, one to the North, and the other to the South-side; the best lying furthest out, and is a Rocky Ridge only:

*An.* 1670. ly : But if it should so happen, that the Wind takes you short, or that the same come, you may Anchor in the fair way between Point *Possession* and the Narrow. As for the Land, you will find it on both sides indifferent high with white Clifts, and a Sandy Shoar with Pebble-stones at low Water, but 'tis shoal'd so off, that a Boat cannot Land.

On the North-side, within a quarter of a Mile of the West-Point, lies three Anchors upon the Sand, belonging surely to some *Spanish Ship* that had been cast away there ; the Sheet Anchor, and the best Bower being about 12 Foot long, whereas the smaller was 11 : But they were all of them half eaten with Rust ; from hence also runs out a ledge of Rocks half a Mile long, which may be seen by the Weeds that grow upon them ; wherefore when ever you see any such, you may infallibly conclude there are shoal Water and Rocks there.

Take notice, that when you have past the first Narrow, and if you think you cannot reach that called *Queen Elizabeth's Island* before Night ; I would advise you not to come to an Anchor here, unless the Weather should be very fair, but rather chose to Sail back again, and Anchor between the Point and the Narrow ; For should a Storm arise at S. W. by W. as the Place is very subject thereunto, you will have little shelter, and in case your Ground-Tack should fail you in the Night, you must unavoidably drive ashoar : For after you have got about two Leagues into the broad Place between the two Narrows, you will find you can hardly discern the Point of the second, it being low Land ; and if the Weather should happen to be hasey in the Day time, its almost impossible to hit it by Course, much less in the Night.

The


The North-shoar being to the high Land, two *An. 1670.* Leagues Westerly from the first Narrow, it continues so till you come to the Entrance of the second Narrow, where 'tis low again; and this same Point is called Cape *Gregory*, under the East-end whereof lies a Road for Westerly Winds, where you may Anchor in seven or eight Fathom good Ground: But as for the South-shoar from the first Narrow to the second, its indifferent high Land, and appears to be rugged and uneven, on which side we saw several Fires as we return'd back, which is a manifest sign there are many People there.

Having said thus much concerning the Passage of the first Narrow, I come now to the second, which we went through on the very same Day as we did the other in the Evening. At the East-end its about five Miles broad from one side unto another; but at the West its somewhat less: Our Course through it by Compass was S. W. by S. but the Course is West 17 d. South. I observed the length of it from one end to the other to be three Leagues, which makes the distance from Cape *Virgin-Mary* to be 28 Leagues. When you have almost Sailed through, you will see three Islands at North-West, by Compass at about four Leagues distance, of which Sir *Francis Drake* called one Queen *Elizabeth's* Island; the other two being known by the names of St. *Gregory* and St. *Bartholomew*.

As for the Land between this second Narrow, and the Head of Queen *Elizabeth's* Island, its very high, and appears to be dry and barren in some Places; But in others, particularly the Vallies, the Soil is fertile, and bears good Grass. It produces also small Berries, which are excellent good Fruit, and to which we gave the name of *Magellan* Grapes. They are of a Purple Colour, Seeded, and taste

*An.* 1670. taste like our *European* Grapes.: They grow singly on small Bushes like Berries. Besides which there is also another sort of a Berry here, like a small Cherry, of a Reddish Colour, which we called Hearts.

Now from the Point of the second Narrow to the West-end of Queen *Elizabeth's* Island is seven Leagues, and betwixt which two Places you may Anchor on the North-side from six to twenty Fathom Water : But you need go no farther up than to bring the East-Point of the Island S. by E. from you, but keep in the *Fair Way* between it and that North-side, and you will have eight or nine Fathom good Ground : But when the East-end of the Island bears S. S. W. then you will have the Channel that runs between the Islands up, where there is an indifferent strong Tide and deep Water, but if you ride with the Point of the Island S. and S. by E. there runs but little Tide. Its a most convenient Place to lie in for Winds, if you are going through the Streights unto the South-Seas ; For if the Wind be from the East to the West Northward, you may lead it away betwixt the Islands. Its an excellent Place for any Ship to ride in, in respect to any Winds, for its full Sea in this Road at the Full and Change ; At nine a Clock the Flood sets Westward, under the North-shoar, and the Ebb to the Westward, tho' between the Islands the Flood sets Southerly : But to say no more of this, take notice that on the North-shoar there are two little Harbours that are both good and safe for small Vessels, one of which stands near two Leagues from the Narrow, and the other about three and an half ; the Eastermost whereof I named *Crabb* Harbour, from the many long legged Crabbs we found there, which are indifferent good Provision in cases of Necessity, and to the other,


other, which is the best of the two, I gave the *An. 1670.*  
name of Port *Vaughan*. 

As for that Island which is called by the name of Queen *Elizabeth*, its above six Leagues in length from East to West, and three from North to South, and indifferent high Land ; But more particularly the East Point which is both high and steep, from whence runs a great Ripling, that is nothing but the setting of the Tide, for there is Water enough. You may Sail round it with a small Vessel ; But the Channel at the West-end is narrow and rocky, and in some Places not above three Fathom deep.

*October* the 26th, in the Morning, our Captain, my Self, and some Others went ashore here in our Pinnace, and found the Island had neither Wood nor fresh Water ; But that the Soil bore good Grass, and divers sorts of Berries. Here it was our fortune to fall in with some of the Native *Indians*, to whom we gave Beads and Knives in truck for Bows and Arrows and Winnacoes Skins, which is all they have for Cloathing : As for Minerals of any kind, I could not perceive they had any. Their Women wear Bracelets made of small Shells about their Necks, which they string on the Sinews of some Beast or other : These *Indians* are of a mean Stature, and there was in a Company about Thirty Men and Women of them.

As for the other two Islands, *St. George* and *St. Bartholomew*, I have little remarkable concerning them, only you will meet with young Birds called White-Breasts in the latter, in the Month of *November*, which are very good Meat, and some Penguins also, but far greater abundance of them on the other Islands, and the same are both larger and better than those you have at Port *Desire* : And when you would go ashore for them, be



*An.* 1670.  sure you keep to the middle of the North-Point, for from that of the East and West, runs a strong Tide that makes a great Ripling Sea, which is dangerous for small Boats: Be sure you provide your selves also with long Gaffes or Boat-Hooks to pull them out of their Holes in the Ground, where they will Earth like Conies in their Burroughs. But this Place produces no Wood nor Water that is fresh neither.

The Land from the South-side of the second Narrow to the Southward of the Isles is high, and by the many Fires we saw, I do really believe it to be well Peopled: The Shoar is Sandy, and shoals off within the Narrow. And on the South-side there is a little Cove, where at high Water you have abundance of Fish like Mulletts, of which we caught in our Sean at one Haul no less than seven Hundred of them, the least whereof was as big as a Mackarel: But for the Land on the North-side from the same Narrow, to the Head of Queen *Elizabeth's* Island, it is low, and seems when you are ashore to be sweet and pleasant enough. It produces plenty of Sheep and Ostridges, as you have them indeed all along the Coast from Cape *Virgin-Mary*, on the Northside, but on that of the South, none are to be seen.


To conclude therefore my Observations here with the Chapter, before I proceed any farther, take notice, If you are bound through into the South-Sea, be sure when you may Anchor from this Place, to keep in the fair way between Queen *Elizabeth's* Island and *St. Bartholomew*, where you will have no less than thirty Fathom Water, and continue the said distance till you come to the South-end of the first Island. And for that of *St. George's*, remember there lies a Bank about a Mile long, whereon there is three or four Fathom Water

ter, and in some Places less but the same may be *An. 1670.*  
 seen a great way off by the Weeds growing there, which are (as has been already noted) an infallible sign of shoal Water; except only at the West-end of the Streights, where there are some Coves, you will see some in eleven or twelve Fathom Water.


## C H A P. V.

*They Sail to, and arrive at Port Famine, with what was observable between, in Fresh-Water River. Their Dealings with some Indians. Some Directions to Sail to the Port, with some Account of it. Fine Fishes, and exceeding large Smelts here. Of the Trees, Birds, People, &c.*

**M**Y Design being otherwise, than to give a Particular of every Days Journal, as may be seen by what I have already delivered: I shall only observe, that being now the 30th of *October*, we weighed, and stood to the Southward, when I found the Hills to be of a good height, but trending low to the Water side, and full of green Bushes, very thick, and the Hills covered with Snow. The Wood is indifferent good, but not very tall of growth, the same growing much like Elms, Elder and Bays: We endeavoured to make the best of our way, but some Gusts off of them Hills, and the approach of Night, made us come to an Anchor in eleven Fathom Water greisly Sand. It proved to be a Bay wherein we found two Rivulets of fresh Water, into which you may

*An.* 1670.  row your Boat and fill your Cask, as you may also take in plenty of Wood, both being easie to come at: And here take notice, That whereas from Cape *Virgin-Mary* to this Place, you can meet with neither of the two fore-mentioned useful Commodities, you begin to meet with both here. Brand Geese and Ducks are also plenty in this Place, where we met with some Trees much like Currant-Bushes: Our Captain gave this the name of *Fresh-Water* Bay, where the Streights are about five Leagues broad from side to side. We weighed again next Day, had much Wind and Gusty at W. N. W. Some of us went along the Shoar in our Pinnace, and about two Leagues and an half to the Southwards of the foresaid Bay, we fell in with a small Sandy Bay, at the N. E. End whereof, lies Rocks and shoal Water, about two Cables length off. Here having discovered two *Indian* Canoes, some of us went ashore and spoke with the People, who seemed to be very quiet, and became suddenly familiar with our Men. Both the Men and Women were much pleased to have Beads and red Ribbons tied about their Necks and Arms: We gave them several other Things, but every thing that was Red, whether Linnen or Woollen they esteemed most. In lieu of our Commodities, they gave us Bows, and their Skin-Coats, which are those of Deer, and several others sowed together with Thongs, cut out of Seal's-Skins: But they finding now our Ship was gone before, they made all the haste they could after her, and found her at Anchor in Port *Famine*.

There are in the Course of the Sailing from Queen *Elizabeth's* Island to this Port *Famine*, several small Bays to be met with, as you have them laid down in the Description of the Streights of *Magellan*: And whereas you will find the Land high,

high, from whence proceed sudden and strong East *An. 1670.*  
 flaws of Wind, keep the West-shoar on Board,   
 for the East-side is generally a Lee-shoar, and  
 deep Water, so that you have no good Anchoring  
 Ground here, but on the other you may Anchor  
 all along from one Place to the other; And you  
 may Sail within a Mile or two of the Shoar, till  
 you come within two Leagues of Port *Famine*;  
 But then there lies a Rocky Place about a Mile  
 from the Shoar, whose Point when you have pas-  
 sed, you may look in again, and know Port *Fa-*  
*mine* when you come from the Northward by a  
 great Tree, which stands by it self upon the  
 North Point. You will see moreover in your said  
 Course to this Point a great Gap, or opening on  
 the East-side, as if there were a Passage through:  
 For to the South-end you will discern all the  
 Land shut up, and no opening to be seen; where-  
 fore have a Care you do not put in there, for fear  
 you fail of coming out again; except the same goes  
 into the East-Sea, as the *Spaniards* call that at the  
 Entrance of *St. Sebastian*.

This Port *Famine* is a fine Port, is where you  
 may ride in eight or nine Fathom Water, a good  
 birth from the Shoar, and a South-East Wind is  
 the worst that can blow here. It flows about ten  
 Fathom Water, and 'tis high Water about twelve  
 at full Moon or Change-Day: That Mr. *Thomas*  
*Cavendish*, Anno 1587. gave it the name from the  
*Spaniards*, having been starved here (as before-  
 mentioned) is past Dispute; But however acci-  
 dental that might be, certainly the Place was nam-  
 ed contrary to the Quality of it: For had the  
*Spaniards* been industrious, they needed not have  
 Famish'd here, where there are such plenty of  
 Fish and Fowl; Of the first whereof we took  
 great quantities with our Seans, found them to be

*An. 1670.* like Mullet, but much bigger, and good Food, which being split, and dipt in Pickle, and then dried, will keep good six Months: To say nothing of the Smelts which we caught here also, which are the biggest that ever I saw or heard of, some of them being no less than 21 Inches long, and eight about. It was in this Place that the *Spaniards* built the Cittadel called according to King *Philips* Name above mentioned, to prevent the *English* to pass the Streights: But in truth it was to as little purpose, as for *Dover* Castle to pretend to hinder all Ships from passing the *English* Channel, for the Streights at the first Place are six Leagues over. Mr. *Cavendish*, upon his Arrival, set their uninhabited Houses on Fire, and digged four great Guns which the *Spaniards* had hid there out of the Ground, tho' after all we could never find there was such a Fortification built.

In the South part of the Bay, there is a River which the Captain named *Sedgar's* River, and wherein there is a great plenty of Brand Geese, and Pied-Ducks, of which we killed many: And once the Captain and I going with our Yawle into the said River, in two Hours time killed no less than fourteen of them Geese. On both sides this River there is good store of Drift-Wood, which lies very convenient to be cut and slipt on Board for Firing, but some of it will make good Fishes for Masts and Yards: But up higher you have a great deal more, amongst which there is one sort of Wood which will make small Masts and Yards for small Ships, when the same is dry, but green 'tis too heavy. This Tree grows like Birch, and when it is dry it looks reddish like Juniper, it being a general Wood throughout the Streights: Besides which there is also another Tree which grows like Lawrel, the Bark whereof, whether green

green or dry, taſts hotter than Pepper. In inis *An. 1670*  
 Wood. I ſaw five Birds, among which was a ſmall  
 Parrot, or Parakite, and found that betwixt it and  
 the Water ſide, there grew abundance of *Magel-*  
*lan* Grapes, Hearts, and other ſmall Berries, which  
 are all good Fruit, and grow all the Streights o-  
 ver. Neither are there ſigns of a great many Peo-  
 ple's living here, wanting, for we found beaten Paths  
 made by them all along the River ſide.

*November 2d*, the Day before our Departure  
 from this Port, the *Indians* whom we ſaw before,  
 came over againſt our Ship; and upon our diſco-  
 vering of them, ſome of us went aſhoar, with  
 whom one of them came off aboard, to whom we  
 gave ſome Victuals, and ſeveral other ſmall things  
 of little value, and then ſet him aſhoar again:  
 While I ſtaid here, I could not perceive any ſign  
 of Minerals in the Land, or about the People;  
 the Women only wearing ſmall glistering Shells a-  
 bout their Necks, and upon our carrying a little  
 Seal with us aſhoar, they Oyled their Bodies all o-  
 ver with it.



## C H A P. VI.

*They Sail for Shut-up-Point, and the nature of it. For Cape Froward. Of Cape Holland. Port Gallant. Elizabeth's Bay, Cape Quad. Cape Munday, and Cape Disado or Desire. They put into the Streights again. Of Tuesday-Bay. Of the Island Nestria Seniora Del Sacora. Of several Openings. They Arrive at Baldivia, and their Adventures there. Four of their Men detained, and what follow'd to the end of their Voyage.*

**A**ccordingly, November 3d, we weighed Anchor, and stood to the Northward till we came near to that Point call'd *Shut-up-Point*, which is the same already mentioned; and by which, because the Land on both sides is so high and steep, as if the North-side seem'd to join to the South, you are so far from discerning which way the Passage goes, that he that knows it not would think there is none at all there. But as you Sail farther, you will see it open to the Westward, about Cape *Froward*, which is the Southermost Land of the great Continent of *America*, which was so named because its very high, steep and rocky, and so consequently very subject to Flaws, and for which we now steered S. W. by W. about three Leagues: Here the Streights are three Leagues broad, and the Streight rounds away to the Westward still. The Weather proving very gusty with Fogs, we had no Place to Anchor in, and so lay plying to and



and fro in the Streights all Night, about four Leagues to the Westward of the Cape. *As, 1676.*

We did the same next Day till twelve, when a little to the Westward of Cape *Holland* we put in to a Sandy Bay, called by our Captain *Wood's-Bay*, according to my Name; where you may ride in eighteen or twenty Fathom Water, a good birth from the Shoar: The Weather was fair on the 5th, but little Wind at E. by N. On the Morning whereof, at seven, we were short of Cape *Holland*, and steered away W. N. to get the North-shoar aboard, for on the South-side there are small Islands, and craggy Rocks with several Coves: As we Sailed along, we saw a Fire to the South-side. A little to the Westward of the Cape there is a Sandy Bay, where you may ride in eight, nine or ten Fathom Water, four or five Cables length from the Shoar; into the which, the Weather blowing hard in Flaws, and Night coming on, we put. This Bay is to the Eastward of Cape *Gallant*, to which we gave the name of *Fortescue's Bay*, and within which is a fair Sandy Cove for small Ships, called by our Captain Port *Gallant*. Within it are two Rivulets of fresh Water, and plenty of Wood; the Land trends low to the Water side, to the Eastward of the Port; And there is a Bay of about two Miles long, (wherein there is a little Island, and some Rocks) the same being called *Cordes Bay*: But to the Westward the Land is high, and the tops are covered with Snow. The Streights are four Leagues broad in this Place, where lies two or three Islands in the mid-way, South and West one from another; Two of which are pretty large, and full of Timber, about which lies several other smaller Rocky ones, short of Cape *Gallant*, where the Streights round to the North-west, and are as it were shut up.

From

*An.* 1670. From hence we Sailed for *Elizabeth's Bay*, which is on the North-shoar, at the beginning of the North-west Beach : The Streights here also make as if they were shut up, and that there were no Passage, but yet they are about three Leagues broad. Two Leagues to the Westward of this Bay, you have a fresh Water River, called by our Captain *Batchellor's River*, on either side of which you may ride in eight or ten Fathom Water : Our Pinnace went into it, but it is shoal, and about a Bow-shot from side to side. We sent our Boat on the 7th to the South-shoar, but saw not any thing worth Observation ; for the Land is irregular, the tops of the Hills covered with Snow, and of a foggy nasty quality, with small Trees and rusty Grass. We met also with some Juniper, and other Trees in this Place, which bear Leaves like those of Bay, or Lemmon-Trees, whose Bark is hot like Ginger.

We left this Bay on the 13th in the Morning, by Noon we were athwart *St. Jerom's Channel*, as we were two Hours after of *Cape Quad* ; To the Westward of which we made the best use of our time we could, we Coasted the Shoar to the North with our Pinnace to see for an Anchoring Place, but could find none. Next Morning we steered Westward, and by six a Clock came athwart a Point of Land on the South side, which was more out than the other Land to the North beareth, to which our Captain gave the name of *Cape Munday*, being about 13 Leagues distant from *Cape Quad*, and the Course from this to it is W. by N. 4 N. here is 16 or 17 degrees ; To the Eastward of this true Place, the variation from the North Point is so many degrees to the Eastward of its true Place, and so it is all the Streights over, which are here but four Leagues broad ; And the  
Land

Land is all high craggy Rocks on both sides, covered with Snow, from Cape *Forward*, to Cape *Disado*, but there are many good Anchoring Places between them. An. 1670

In our Passage from Cape *Quad*, we saw many Harbours, Rivers, and Sounds on the South, running a great way into the Land; and I know nothing to the contrary, but that they may be all Islands; for we had no time to Discover them. We pursued our Course still to the West-ward of South-seas, and kept all along within two Leagues of the South-shoar, which is much the boldest; for on the North, at the entrance of the South-seas, it is all Islands, and which is the cape they call that of *Victory* I know not, for it makes like high Rocky Islands. This Morning we discovered Cape *Disado* or *Desire*, about three Leagues from us, being S. W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  a Point Westerly, to which from Cape *Munday*, our Course by our Compass, was W. by N. and they are 18 Leagues distant one from another. This Cape *Disado* W. S. W. from you, makes much like the *Needles* going into the Isle of *Wight*, but higher, and not of that Colour: And as you come from the East-ward, sailing along Westward, within two or three Leagues of the South-shoar, you will open two small Rocks: But when the Cape bears S. W. of you, you open the low-Land to the Southward of the Cape. This Night we lay plying to the Westward, open to the Streights Mouth, the Wind at N. W. but not much, but we had a great deal of Rain.

The Weather being thick and hazy on the 15th, and like to blow, we bore into the Streights again, to see for some Place to Anchor in, in order to secure our Ship, having information of a Cove about three Leagues within the Streights, in looking for which, we fell in with a small Bay, where

we

*An. 1670.* we had good Anchorage; At the West-end where-  
 of ly five or six small Rocky Islands, which shew  
 not themselves when you are a Mile from them,  
 but then they appear as if joined to the Main. In  
 this Bay, to which our Captain gave the name of  
*Tuesday-Bay*, there is a small Cove at the West-  
 end, which is a good Birth from the Islands, and  
 no Winds can hurt you here. We had Wood and  
 Water plenty here, where we found also Wild  
 Geese, Ducks, and other Wild Fowl, as they are  
 all the Streights over.

We left *Tuesday-Bay*, Nov. 19. descried Land  
 on the 25th; And next day standing in for the  
 Shoar, we saw the Island called *Nestra Seniora del*  
*Sacora*, and came to an Anchor in a sandy Bay on  
 the East-side of it; which was no sooner done, but  
 some of us were ordered ashore to see for *Indians*  
 and what the Island could afford us. As for the  
 former, we could not see one Soul; but we see an  
*Indian's House*, much like unto one of our Arbours,  
 under the side of a Rock, on which there sat great  
 store of Birds, being the same sort of Fowl as we  
 had seen before in the North-sea, whereof we  
 Killed between two and three Hundred of them  
 with Sticks, they being young and not able to Fly.  
 We met with plenty of other sorts of Birds in  
 this Place, as we did also of Wood and Fresh-  
 water.

We weighed Anchor Nov. 30th early, to go  
 look for a Harbour to secure our Ship; And *N.*  
*W.* from the Place where we Rid, we saw an open-  
 ing, which we supposed to be *St. Domingo*, and  
 standing over to see it, beheld several of them ap-  
 pearing like Harbours or Sounds, into one of  
 which I entred with our Pinnace, expecting it had  
 been a good Harbour; But it proved to be an  
 Island, to the Westward whereof I saw the Sea o-  
 pen,

pen, and in the mid-way lie Rocks, betwixt the Main and it with shoal Water from side to side. An. 1670.  
 Here we had but four Fathom Water, but a great Sea; However, there are some small Sandy Bays in this Place, where you may ride with a North-west Wind: But there is no getting out with a South Wind, the Wind was now at W. N. W. so that we returned back again to the Isle of *Sucour*, from whence on the 5th of *December* we Sailed for *Castro*, which we discovered next Day, when we tacked and plied close under it; Our Captain at the same time ordering the Lieutenant to take the Pinnace, and set *Don Carlos* ashoar, in order to find out some *Indians*, and to Trade with them, but there went so much Sea that it could not then be done, and so they return'd aboard again, and we stood off to Sea all Night, intending for *Baldivia*, the River whereof we fell in with *December* 15th, and the *Spaniards* at *St. Peter's* discovered our Ship, with which we stood in as far as we thought advisable: As for the Course from Cape *Disado* to this River, I find it to be North 6 d. 45 m. Easterly, distance 262 Leagues.

This Morning, the Captain Commanded the Lieutenant to Land *Don Carlos*, which he did accordingly. Much about the same time came two Canoes off from Land, but would not come on Board: However, one of them came to the Ship side, altho' she immediately put off again, perceiving us to be Strangers, but the other Canoe would not come near; We stood in on the 16th in the Morning for *Baldivia*, to see for *Don Carlos*, and what account we could get of him, but we could not see him, nor any sign of him for all we could do, whereat we were not a little concerned. Hereupon the Captain sent the Lieutenant in with a Flag of Truce, to know if we might have the liberty

*An. 1670.* berty to Wood and Water, which they granted, and sent a Pilot to carry in the Ship : We stood in for *Baldivia* the Day following, and Anchored in 15 Fathom Water black and sandy, open with the River ; and in the Afternoon Lieutenant *Becket* was sent in with the Pinnace, to set the fore-mentioned Pilot ashoar, landing him at the same Fort he belonged to, which was a small one, going up to the South-side : And the Lieutenant was no sooner ashoar, but the Governor of *St. Peter's* Fort sent for him, to whom, when he went, he found for all his seeming Courtesies, his main Business was to know what we were, and whither bound : And all the Inquiry he could make concerning *Don Carlos* signified nothing, of whom we could learn no manner of tidings.

On the 18th of *December* our Captain having sent our other Lieutenant *Mr. Armiger* with three Men more ashoar to the Governor about getting leave of him for us to take in Water, they were detained by him as Prisoners without any Reason shewed for it, and all that we could do by Messages and otherwise could not procure their Enlargement, and by their whole Management I understood plainly the *Spaniards* had a mind to betray the Ship, of which our Captain was not a little aware, and so took occasion accordingly for its Preservation.

However not to be wanting to our selves nor our Friends, we sent a Flag of Truce on the 18th to parley with the Governor at a distance, but none of them would come off to answer our Expectations ; but we, on our part, set two *Indians* that came on board us, ashoar, one of whom carried a Letter with him from our Captain to the Governor, who the day after sent us a Canoe to fetch off our Men's Cloaths ; and the same being  
their

their own desire, our Captain gave order for the delivery of them. *As. 1670.*

Within the River of *Baldivia* there are three Forts, two of which stand on the South-side as you go in, but the other on the Island in the midst of the River which is that of *Sti Peters* already mentioned, and wherein there are eight Guns. As for their Shipping we saw but one small Vessel here of about thirty Tun Burden that steered under the South-shoar, with a design to keep under the Command of the small Forts: And for Boats they had no other than great open ones, which they use for the transporting of Goods and Soldiers, and ill-shaped Canoes.

But to return, seeing it was now to no purpose for us to tarry here any longer, we set sail and stood off to Sea *December. 21st* from this River; but two Days after we stood in with the Shoar again, and about 11 came to an Anchor in 15 Fathom Water in a Sandy Bay, about nine Miles from *Baldivia* to the Southward thereof. Here the Captain sent the Lieutenant and some Men ashore to see for some *Indians* and to Trade with them; but tho' there was a bad Landing-place yet they got footing, and made a Fire upon the Place which they found to be a very Woody Country, but they could see no sign of People, and so they returned on Board again, weighed, and we made the best of our way for the Streights of *Magellan*.

On the 6th of *January* at 4 in the Morning we saw four Islands lying N. N. W. from Cape *Disado* at about 7 Leagues distance, at our first sight of them they bore N. E. by N. from us, then we altered our Course and steered E. and E. by S. and in two hours time saw Cape *Disado* bearing E. by S. from us about four Leagues distance; At ten we entred



*Jan. 1670.* entred into the Streights, and at four in the Afternoon anchored in a Bay within them in fourteen Fathom-water. It was rainy, cloudy, hazy Weather next day, but we set sail at four in the Morning to the Eastward, and at 8 at Night anchored in eight Fathom-water in a fair sandy Bay at the Mouth of *Batchellors* River, which lies about two Leagues to the Westward of *Elizabeth's* Bay to the North-side.

Next Morning the Captain and some more of us went up *Batchellor's* River four or five Miles, but could not well go farther tho' we perceived the same might run eight or nine: Our main Business was to see for *Indians* to Trade with; but all the Signs we could make brought none to us, so that we came on board again without seeing one of them, or indeed any other Animal whatsoever, whereat we were somewhat dismayed; wherefore we tarried here no longer than till next day, when we set Sail for Port *Famine*, and at Twelve a Clock came athwart Cape *Forward*; but there being but little Wind, and a Calm all the Night following, we lay driving to and fro in the Streight: But the day following, we made the best of our way for Port *Famine*, in whose Bay we Anchored by Twelve a Clock, in nine Fathom Water, where we had Fishes from the Shoar to fish our Main-mast, whereof we stood in need; and this Place afforded good large Trees for that purpose, besides the conveniency of good Water, wild Fowl, Fish, and large Smelts.

The first thing we did here, was to fit up our Ship-masts, and Rigging also, as well as we could, and to curry our Ship, which we stored moreover with as much Water and Wood as we thought necessary. Then we began to examine the Place; To which end, *Jan. 16.* the Lieutenant was ordered with

with the Boat to go into *Sagar's Bay* as high as he could, in order to see for *Indians*; but the shoalness of the Water was such, and he met with so much Trunk-timber, that he could not get up above nine Miles with the Boat, which made them Land and travel two Miles up the Country, but they neither met with People, nor any thing else worth observing; so they returned on Board again. But our Captain being not Discouraged herewith, Jan. 29. went himself with the Pinace to the South-shoar, to try whether he could discover any People, and to see for an Harbour for Shipping, short of Port *Famine*, on the point of which Port, on the same day, came an *Indian* and made a Fire, so that the Lieutenant went ashore to see what he had, but found he had neither Bow nor Arrow, nor any thing else to the value of a Farthing, and all that we could do, could not induce him to go aboard; and all that the Lieutenant (by some Signs he made) could learn by him, was, that he had been a Slave to some other *Indians*, had made his Escape, and was returning to his own Home.

We continued in this Harbour till Feb. 4. when early in the Morning we set sail from Port *Famine*, and by six in the Evening, Anchored in twelve Fathom Water, in a fine sandy Bay, four Leagues North of *Fresh-water Bay*; And the Captain sending some Men ashore next Morning, they returned on Board again, without finding any thing: However, on the 7th the Lieutenant was order'd out with the Pinace, to row along the North-shoar, and between *Elizabeth's Island* and the Shoar to the same purpose; but it blew so hard Northerly, that they could not row a-head, and so they were constrained to put back into *Sandy Bay*, where they Landed and staid all Night; but next Morning

*An.* 1670. they ran down the Streights with the Pinace, keeping the North-shoar aboard; betwixt which and *Elizabeth's* Island they run, but could see no *Indians*, tho' they observed several Places where they had lately been, and built their Canoes: So that in the Evening they return'd on Board again,

But tho' the Lieutenant was commanded ashore again next Morning, namely to the same end as before, yet he could see no *Indians* still; however, he fell in with an Harbour fit for small Vessels, on the North-side, at the South-end of a great deep Bay, athwart of Queen *Elizabeth's* Island, the entrance whereof was not a Bow-shot over. It's about seven Miles long, There are plenty of Geese and Ducks in it: Ashore also you may have Heath-berries and Hubbs, besides small Black-berries, that are very well Tasted.

We were moreover ordered out with the Pinace on the 11th, to the North-shoar, to see if we could conveniently discover some part of the South: We pass'd through the second Narrow, and were to go to the first, where we had Orders to stay for the Ship, and in the mean time, Landed in a fine sandy Bay or Cove, on the South-side, where we saw many Fires up the Country, but still no *Indians*: So that Night approaching, necessitated us to return to the Boat, and pitch a Tent to ly in: And at High-water we set our Boat athwart a Pond, where it staid till Low-water, when we haled the Pond all over, and caught some hundreds of large Mulletts, or Fish very like them. We went on the North-shoar next day, and landed with the same design of Discovery, and had the same ill success, meeting with no living Soul: And on the Morning of the 13th, ran along the North-shoar, from Cape *Gregory*, to the first Narrow, wherinto we were no sooner entred, but we saw the three Anchors

hors formerly mentioned, and nothing else material, but that the place for the space of five or six Miles, is full of Rats, that have holes in the Earth like Coney-Burroughs, and are supposed to feed upon Limpets. An. 1679.

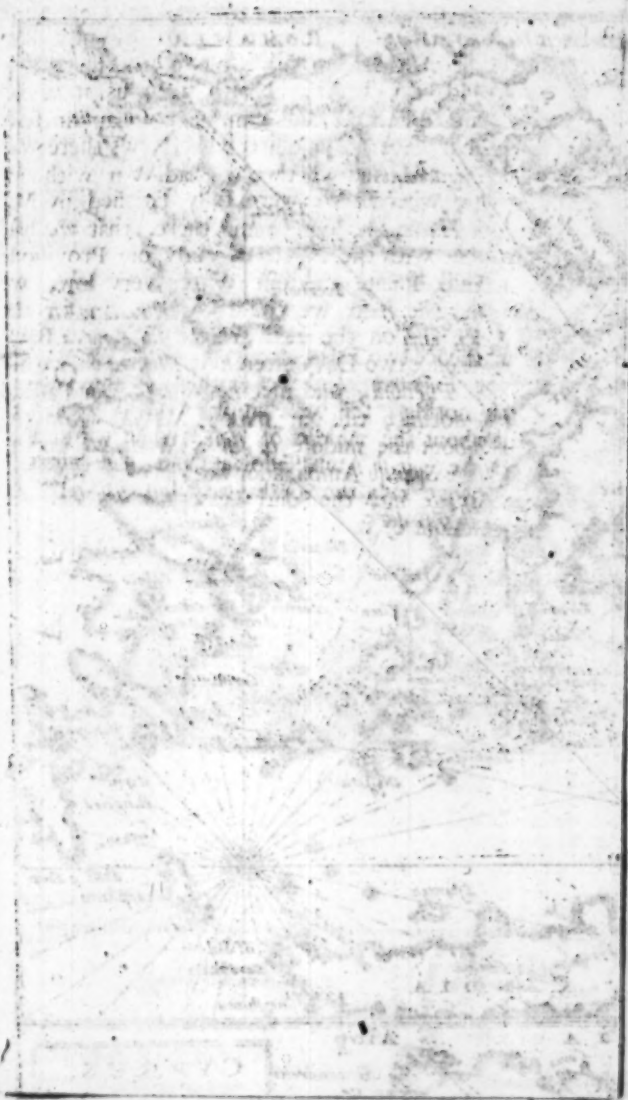
*Tuesday* the 14th in the Morning, tho' it was bad Weather, yet we saw our Ship come down the Streights, and when she was through the Narrow, they brought her to, and we got on Board, making all the sail we could, and before it was quite Dark, were got clear off the Streights, into the the North-sea. In the Evening of the 23d, at Nine at Night, we Anchored in 22 Fathom Water, and sandy Ground, on the South part of *America*, in 47 Deg. 16 Min. Lat. Cape *Blanco* bearing N. N. W. of us, at about six Leagues distance. We weighed next Morning, and at six in the Evening, Anchored in Port *Desse* Bay, into which Port our Long-boat entered on the 25th, in order to fill fresh Water, whereof they found but an inconsiderable quantity, and that but indifferent too.

We tarried in this Port no longer than till next Day, when we set Sail in the Morning to go for *England*: Cape *Blanco* by twelve a Clock bearing from us North-west, but not by Compass, and here we found a Point and an half variation West-erly. There is very good sounding all along the Coast, from this Cape to that of *Virgin-Mary*, that lies in 52 d. 15 m. South, and within five Leagues of the Main, you will have 25 or 30 Fathom Water, and about double the distance, fifty, and five and fifty in black oasy Sand.

From this time forward, till the 17th of *May*, nothing memorable occurred to us: When we saw the Isle of *St. Marie*, which is one of the Azores, bearing E. N. E. from us, at about sixteen Leagues distance by Estimation, the Weather being

An. 1670. ing fair, and the Wind at S. E. Two Days after we discovered the Town of *Pantaloga*, upon the Isle of *St. Michaels*, which is one of the fore-mentioned Islands, bearing North from us at about two Miles distance; and whither the Captain sent some Men ashore to enquire what News there was from *England*, and whether we had War with any Nation; wherein we were fully satisfied by Mr. *Richard Hutchinson*, our Consul there, that we had none, but with the *Algerines*, only our Provisions now being spent, and our Water very low, we made all the haste we could to bear up for the *Terceras*, and on the 24th arrived in *Angrea Bay*: From thence two Days after, viz. *May 26th*, we set Sail for *England*, and met nothing in our Passage worth noting, till our happy Arrival upon the Coast about the middle of *June*, when we understood the *Spanish Ambassador* at Court had resented our Voyage into the South-Seas, but without any notice taken of it.

Mr.



a Map of the  
ARCHIPELAGO  
ISLANDS.

A. Hall T.





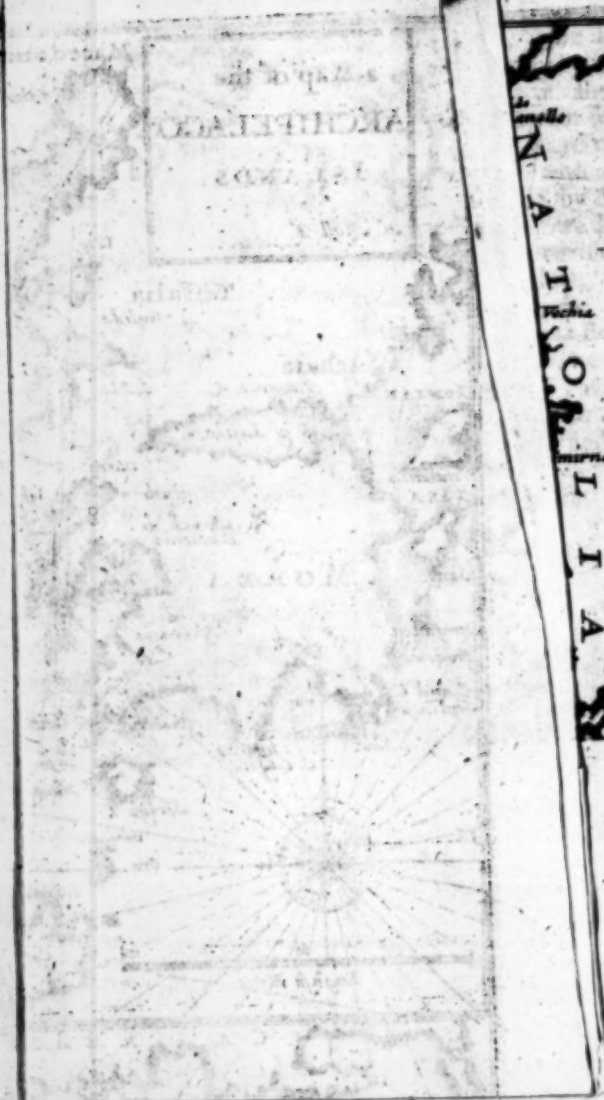
*Mr. Robert's his Voyage to the  
Levant, with an Account of  
his sufferings amongst the Cor-  
sairs, their Villanous way of  
Living, and his Description of  
the Archipelago Islands.*

*Together with his Relation of  
Taking, and Retaking of Scio,  
in the year 1696.*

I was cast away *June* 12. 1692. in the Haven of  
*Nio*, in his Majesties hired Ship, the *Arcana-*  
*Gally*, which sunk, as it was there Careening.  
Having lost a considerable value in her, I was in  
hopes to get part of my loss again, our Ship being  
sunk in but 17 foot Water: So I stayed behind, but  
most of our Men went away in a *French* Prize we  
had taken. The next day I agreed with a *Greek*  
to carry me for *Scio*, from whence I could get pas-  
sage for *Smirna*, and so Transport my self home a-  
gain. But the third day being *June* the 15th, I was  
frustrated of my design, for a *Crusul* or *Corfair*  
coming into the Harbor, he immediately sent his  
Boat ashoar, where meeting with five more of our  
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of me. So aſhoar they came, in ſearch of me ; and one of them being a *Genueſe*, ſoon found me. Upon our meeting, he ſaluted me with a kiſs, and called me by my Name, having learned it of our Men ; for I never ſaw him in my Life before. He invited me to drink, which I reſuſed, as partly knowing his deſign ; and I had heard how miſerably Men lived in a *Crufal*. Seeing therefore that all his Wits would not take, he left me. In the Evening came to me an *Engliſh* Man, who had ſailed in her 8 years, his Name was *Dawes*, he was a Native of *Saltaſh* in *Cornwall*, whom we had taken out of this *Crufal*, before our Ship was loſt : But he, like a Dog returning to his Vomit, went on board again ; where he yet remains, for ought I know. Then came a *Dane*, and he ſtrove to wheedle me : After him a *Livorneze* with a Letter from the Captain, promiſing me great Rewards, if I would come on board and be his Gunner ; all which I utterly reſuſed, and denied : So that *June* the 16th, coming to the Water-ſide to Embark for *Scio*, there came out of the Rocks 12 Rogues, whereof this *Dawes* was one, laid hold on me, and carryed me on board on the Star-board ſide ; where I no ſooner aſcended, but came a fellow and clapped a chain on my Legg, and no one ſpoke to me one word. Neither did I ſee any Captain in five days time, but then he called to me, and asked me to ſerve him, which I utterly denied : Whereupon he called me Dog, and ſaid he would make me leave my *Lutheran* bones in the *Archipelago* ; for pretending to go to *Turkey* to betray him. I answered, I had no ſuch thoughts, neither knew I how to go about it ; but I knew that the *Greeks* Traded with the *Turks* daily, and could give them intelligence ; and that for my part, I had never been in *Turkey* in my life, but all my pleading was in vain : For he knew that in theſe poor diſtreſſed Iſles, was no more Juſtice to be had, than

what

what his accursed self would allow, so that I was forced to remain there. Money he offered me, to the value of ten Dollars, but them I was advised to refuse, by a friend who assured me, if I took none, he would in a short time let me go : So to Sea we went, where he knockt off my Chains, and ordered me to cunn the Ship, in which station I continued for three Months. *Crusal* is a word, mistakingly used, for *Corfair* ; which in *English* signifies a Privateer ; wherein we acted our part, not in taking *Turkish* Vessels, but *Greek* Saicks, or any small Ships that came in our way. When I had spent 3 Months in this unpleasing Traffick, I was preferred forsooth to be Mr. Gunner, but God knows it came upon me by compulsion, for the Captain having first beat the old *Livorneze* Gunner severely, who was a Man of 60 years of Age, he commanded me into the Gun-room, to take the charge of what was there ; which with an unwilling willipgnefs I did, and continued there till I made my escape ; before which I shall give a little account in the mean time, of my manner of living. The first three Months I Eat with the Lieutenant, and afterwards with the Captain, it being the *Italian* Custom in all Ships ; Who while I was Gunner, would often tell me, I should have all the *Patereroes* we took, which was really my due ; tho for 35 *Patereroes* and 70 Chambers, I never had any more than two Dollars, and seven Ryals, being all the Money I ever saw for my sixteen Months Service. In the mean while to make my Captivity (as I may say) as easie as I could ; I always imployed my self to Study, and having a *Greek* Boy allowed me, that spake *Turkish*, *Greek*, and *Italian*, (of the latter whereof, I was almost Master ere I came here) I did by the Boys means, get an insight in the other two : Besides which, my way of living was such, that I always took great notice wheresoever I went, of the

Isles, Ports, Roads, and Soundings, and set down the  
 the same constantly in writing, which added to my  
 Experience; and made me pass away the time so  
 much the more pleasantly: But to shew you the life  
 of a poor Saylor here, I am sure nothing can paralell  
 it for the badness thereof: When they are in Port,  
 they have the Ballast to heave out and in, and fetch  
 burthens of Wood, and Barricades of water a large  
 half Mile on their Backs; and when that is not  
 always to do, they are otherwise constantly imploy'd  
 to carry one Anchor out, and to get the other on  
 Board; to shift the fasts on shoar, and then haul  
 and tug them up to Dry: In fine, they are never at  
 rest; and if our Labour was hard, our Fare was  
 worse. We had a Steward that had but one hand,  
 and that was the measure by which our Bread was  
 measured three times a day, and that was all we  
 had: Only on Sundays and Thursdays, we had a  
 kettle of Horse-beans boiled, and well salted, and  
 sometimes one quarter of a pint of Oyl thrown on  
 them, as they boiled. But some insinuating fellows  
 that complained to the Steward of some bodies  
 Misdemeanor, whereof he might have somewhat  
 to tell the Captain, got a *Sardina*, which was a great  
 favour: Note that a *Sardina* is a small Fish like  
 a Sprat, very salt. But otherwise while we were out  
 at Sea, we never had any thing but Bread, only when  
 we got on *Rhodes* or *Cyprus*, and had the luck to  
 steal some Cattle, which we often did; then we got  
 our guts full of Tripe, and Liver-heads, and when  
 the Flesh was kept so long for the Captain till it  
 stank, then we had that for our Food. As for the  
 manner of our taking a Prize, we generally run a  
 Saick on board with the Ship at once; then into her  
 we jumpt, and had time enough allowed us to Plun-  
 der: From whence we returned on board with our  
 Booty, and no body molested us. But when we had  
 been on board 3 or 4 days, and thought all was se-  
 cure;

cure; then all hands were called up fore and aft; and down went the Lieutenant, Boat-Swain's Mate, and he that looked after the Slaves, and ransackt all our Bags and Baskets ( Chestswe had none, there being but one in the whole Ship ) and they brought all to the Captain: Who if he found any poor fellow have got any one thing that was worth a Dollar, or the like, he took it away; and told him, he would bid the Steward put it up for him, but he never sees it any more. So the poor Souls go always Naked, only sometimes they get a few Rags, that he cannot for shame take from them: But I knew forty in the Ship, that swore they had not wore Shoe nor Stocking in 8 years; and whose Lodging is on the softest Plank they can find: You will moreover find another sort of Gentry here, by which all this Roguery is maintained: (*viz.*) Voluntiers. These are a pack of Rogues which are kept here for that purpose, and distributed through the Ship, to tell tales of the rest. There is in every Ship about forty of them; whereof one Gangeats with the Captain, another with the Lieutenant, another with the Steward, and another with the Boat-Swain: These are all at the Captains Devotion, whom he chiefly Trusts, and may safely do it: For if they beat them, they will not go away, for they are all Run-away's, some having merited the Gallows, others Fire and Faggot for Sodomy, and some the Gallies for Theft: So they dare not stir, being here secure from all; and what Plunder is gotten, these Villains have it. Now you may wonder, that there is never any Rebellion in these Ships; 'tis true, sometimes there happens a Mutiny, and whenever it does, it is for want of their Compliment of these Hell-hounds: For where they are, 'tis impossible to do any thing: For they are in and out among you Night and Day, and if any one happen to say any thing a miss, whip 'tis at the Captains Ears, and the Of-



sender severely punished; nay, it may be, clapt in Chains for six Months together, below in the hold among the Slaves, on the cold Ballast. Now you will say, may not they run away when they go ashoar? But that likewise is as 'twere impossible, for they will give them liberty to go ashoar, on any Island in the *Archipelago: Melo* excepted, whose Inhabitants there will not be fooled by them. But on any of the other Islands, if a Man deserts, the Lieutenant goes ashoar and lays hold of 10 or more *Greek* Priests (being the Men of most Note) and carries them on board, who are hereupon acquainted by the Captain, that they must send to their Neighbours, and let him get his Men again, or he would carry them to Sea with him in Chains: Upon this, they immediately send on shoar, and away goes 2 or 3 hundred of the Natives in a drove, and leave not a Stone unturned, till they have found the Run-away and brought him on board, where ten to one, but he is punished with the Strapadoe at the Yard-Arm, and then for 8 or 10 Months lies in Chains: Others who have got privately ten Dollars by chance, have given them to a *Greek* to hide them; but they are so false, that for another Dollar, they will inform the Captain where they lie, and he shall go to the place, and find them him self; so the false *Greek* is not as much as mistrusted.

As for the manner of their setting out first from *Legorne*; they fit their Ship in the Mould, having got some of these Rogues by friends out of Prison, some out of the Baniard; others run from *Genoa*, and abundance from *Corfica*, who fearing that Justice will overtake them, if they stay there, they Embark on board the *Crusal*, and having them there, the Ship is half Manned; Then they haul out into the Road, and they begin to decoy all sorts of People and Nations they can pick up; Some of these *Voluntiers* coming ashoar, (*i. e.*) them that dare come

come upon Land, go about from one Tavern to the other, seeking who they can pick up; and having got a Prize they carry him to the Captain, who kindly salutes him, giving him a glass of Wine, and a clean Towel to wipe his Lips: And then to strike a bargain, the Captain he speaks, and if any of his Gang is near him, they affirm the truth to a thousand Lies. The Captain tells him he has got a brave Ship, and to be sure, 8 or 10 Guns more than she can carry, and that he does not want Men, but he would carry more than his Company for Manning of Prizes; assuring him, that he is to stay out but three years at most, and in that time, no fear but they might get 2 or 3 thousand Dollars per Man. This allures the poor ensnared fool, and he is promised 50, 60, or 80 Dollars, if he be a brisk fellow: So he gives him ten or fifteen in hand, and tells him he has no more Money at present, than what he has occasion for, but bids him go and view the Town, and come again at his Leisure. Away goes the poor fellow, thinking to give him the slip, but he shall not budge nor stir, for he shall have a Spy at his Heels constantly; Nay, eat and drink with him, and shall not know it: And if he is minded to be gone quite from thence, then he shall have the Spiroes or Bailiffs ready to throw him into Prison, and keep him there while the Ship Sails; and hence forward he never gets one farthing more. But now if he be pliable, and two or three days after comes for the rest of his Money; then the Captain pretends to be very busie, and sends one along with him to the water side, where the Boat lies; and having not hands sufficient to carry her off, he desires him to help, and at the same time gives a seeming charge to the Coxon, to tell the Lieutenant to let him come ashore again with the Boat for his Money, though the Coxon had another private Order before to detain him. So that

when he is got once a board, he sees no more Shoar nor Money. As for the way how the Corsair gets his Provision in the Arches, being commonly little more than bread: He makes the *Greeks* bring him the same from Island to Island at his own price, and they must do it, though they have none left for themselves; and for other Provision, he gets the same out of Prizes, as he does also his Rigging and Cables: And towards Winter, when he has a mind to lie up, then he brings a Prize in with him, Careens his Ship, and rips up the Prize to Repair her; so that if an old Ship comes into the Arches, and stays out twenty year, she is a far better Ship when she goes home, then when she went out: And for their powder, they get it from *French Merchant-Men* at *Melo*, or else from the *Venetian Armado*.

Next I shall say somewhat concerning the Wintering and places of Cruising all times of the year: They lie up commonly at *Paris*, *Anteparis*, *Nid*, and *Melo*; from the middle of *December*, to the beginning of *March*; and then they go for the Furnoes, and lie there under the high Land hid, having a watch on the Hill with a little Flag, whereby they make a Signal, if they see any Sail: They slip out and lie athwart the Boak of *Samos*, and take their Prize; they lie in the same nature under *Necaria*, and *Gadronise*, and *Leppiso* in the Spring, and forepart of the Summer: Then for the middle of Summer, they ply on the Coast of *Cyprus*; and if they hear the least noise of any *Algerines* and grand *Turks* Ships at *Rhodes*, away they scour for the Coast of *Alexandria* and *Damiata*, being shole Water, well knowing the *Turks* will not follow them thither. The latter part of the Summer, they come stealing on the Coast of *Syria*, where they do most mischief with their *Feleucca*, which commonly Rows with 12 Oars, and carries 6 Sitters: For at Night they leave the Ship, and get under the shoar before

before Day, and hide the *Feleucca* in a hole, and go all ashore, where they way-lay the *Turks*, and take sometimes a Dozen of them at a time, whom they bring on board the Ship, and so Sail away to those places where these *Turks* live, (*viz.*) to *Tripoly-Soria*, *Joppa*, *Caipha*, *St. John de Acres*, *Sidon*, or *Barute*, and come to an Anchor without Gun-shot when they hoist a white Ensign, and fire a Gun : Hereupon the *Turks* will come off and treat with them, for the Redemption of their Slaves. From hence towards the *Autumn* they come lurking in about the Islands, to and fro about the Boakes again, till they put in also to lie up in the Winter. As for the Prizes they make ; if they take a Saick coming from the Black Sea laden with Wood, which they call light Prizes ; they carry them to *Paris* or *Melo*, where they soon dispatch them : But if they take one coming from *Alexandria* Laden with Rife, Coffee, Sugar, Lentils, Linnen, &c. then all the Island is alarmed, and happy is he that can come first, to bestow his Talent. Then the poor Saylor it may be, steal a measure or two of Lentils or Rife, and save it as if it were so much Gold : I have given an account before of their Diet, and for their Drink, it is fair Water only, and nothing else ; except when they Row the Ship for half a day together in Chase, they get a cup of Wine mixt with Water served to them.

As for the Number of Ships that used this Trade in the *Levant* ; what Guns, Colours, and Men they carryed, how long they had been out ;

The *St. Hellenia* wherein I was, had two Captains, (*viz.*) *Josepi Pretiosi*, and *Angelo Francisco*, both Natives of *Corfica* : We had *Lovorneze* Colours, carryed 20 Cuns, 30 Patereroes, and 230 Men : The Ship was out the first time nine Years, when she returned home and went again with one  
Captain

Captain *Angelo*, and has been out this time four years, with the same Number of Guns, Men and Colours.

The *Annuntiation* was commanded by *John Peragola*, a Native of *Corfica*, having *Livorneze* Colours, 22 Guns, 16 Patereroes, and 230 Men, the same had been out 6 years.

The *Caravel* was Commanded by *John Veccho*, having *Portuguese* Colours, 12 Guns, 8 Patereroes, 109 Men; and had been out 19 Years. This last is a *Corficane* too.

The *Madona* of Mount *Negroa*, was Commanded by Captain *Franciscine*, a Native of *Corfica*, having *Livorneze* Colours, 16 Guns, 10 Patereroes, 160 Men; and had been out four Years and a half.

*St. Barbara* was Commanded by *Antony Sicar Provensal*, and had *French* owners, he carried *Venetian* Colours, 24 Guns, 12 Patereroes, 200 Men, and had been out eight Years.

Here were moreover three *Maltese*, but they dare not stay out above five years; so that I cannot tell whether they are there all now or no: The biggest was called the great *Cavalier*, and was Commanded by a Knight, having 36 Guns, and 20 Patereroes. There is another of 14 Guns, and the little *Cavalier*, Commanded by a Knight, has but 6 Guns, 12 Patereroes, and 70 or 80 Men.

Now to come to the manner of the *Corfsairs*, giving an account to their Owners of any Prize taken coming out of the Black Seas, Laden with Wood; they give in an account only of a light Saick, although they make Money of every Stick of it; and perhaps the Saick shall give 50 or 60 Thousand Dollars to purchase her Lading: But for another Saick, he may account ten Thousand Dollars, if in company with another Ship; if the Captain be but new made, who for that reason is willing to shew himself Fortunate at first to his Owners, and

and thereupon gets Encouragement, and is reckoned a *Gallantbuomo*, or an honest Man; though afterwards he gets his Trade as right as the rest: But when they take a Saick Laden with Rise, Coffee, Sugar, &c. it may be of 250 or 300 Tuns Burthen, the general way is, that the Owners have an account of a Saick of 100 Tuns Laden with Rise, and 6 or 10 Bales of Coffee, when, it may be, she had 80, 90, or 100, as often they have on Board: And in pursuance thereof, a *French* Statee is fraughted of 60 Tuns, and sent for *Leghorn* with 60 Tuns of Rise and the Coffee, the rest being charged for Provision, and given to the Men, who poor Souls, have the least share. Then also what Slaves are not able to Redeem themselves, are packed off for *Leghorn*, but such as are able to do it, there is never any account of them; which amount perhaps to 50 or 60 in a year, more or less, for the Money will stow in little room. After all, comes in a large Bill, with *Item* for Tallow, *Item* for Pitch, *Item* for Carpenters, *Item* for Provision, in General; *Item* for Powder, *Item* for Small-shot, *Item* for Oacum, *Item* for Cottoning, Twine and Rope, and I know not what: But there are ten *Item's*, where there need but one. However, by the long staying out of the Ship, the Owner is in the end a Gainer, by a continual supply of Slaves, which brings him in daily interest, and by the Men's being never paid their Wages. *Don Antony Paule*, the chief owner in *Leghorn*, had at least 400 Slaves which work'd about the Town daily, and paid him so much *per Week*. The Truth of this I can swear to, for our two Captains never feared to let me know any thing, being a Foreigner: And our Scrivener dying, I had the opportunity to write several of their *Item-Bills* (for they were afraid to trust any other.) many times, wherein among other Extravagancies, they have charged 3 Barrels of Powder being fired at a Statee, that we  
never

never saw. For what concerns their Officers shares, small and great, the same is as follows. The Lieutenant is put in Master of the Prize, and has the Cabbin, and all that is in it, Money excepted; and if he steals a little, he is winked at, being it may be private to some of their Intreagues. The Boat-swain is allowed the Saick's Topfail, and he must allow his Mate the third of it, and the *Castiliane* or Yeoman a third of that again; they are allowed the Sheet-Anchor also, but the Saicks have mostly great Grapling Irons, and they get them: The Boat-Swain is allowed to sell Wine, and no one else, till he has done, must do the like: But then his Mate begins, who has the priviledge to let out Cards to play, and receives 3 paces *per* Dollar advance: But this only from the Main-Mast forward; for the Voluntiers getting Money, are always at Play, yet must keep no Cards of their own. When the Liquor is spent, the Steward may begin his shew, and the Serjeant has the priviledge of the Cards abaft the Mast. The Steward, Chaplain, Scrivener, Doctor, Carpenter, and Caulker, have their respective shares out of a Store-room that is in the Saicks Bow, called *Camera de Sarica*; and such poor Gunners as I was, especially Foreigners, have the Patereroes when they can get them. As for the Saicks, they have usually several Cabbins forward, and a kind of a half Deck abaft; all which the Men Plunder, after the Voluntiers have done: But if they find any thing of value, the Captain takes it, and gives it the Steward to lay up, that it may not be stole from them; which he perswades them it will be, if kept between Deck, but himself is the Thief, for they never see it more, as I have said already.

Having told you how he deals with the Captivated *Turks*; I shall now proceed to shew how they use the poor *Greeks* they take in the Saicks: First they



they threaten the Master severely, especially of a Wood-laden Saick, to make him confess what Money there is; and then if they find him fearful and pliable, as they generally are, they give him 10 Dollars, and send him away packing: But if he be Morose and Sullen, then they plague him for 3 or 4 Months, and are not afraid of his going to *Leghorn* to make his Complaint, or that he can give any intelligence to their Owner, how much Goods he had on Board, as not knowing what a Bill of Lading is: Only he has an old doting Scrivener with him, who has only a *Manifesto* in general, which they immediately get from him: But at last he has his Liberty, however if they want Men, or are going in to *Careen*, they will detain a Dozen of the best of them: And if there is ever a Carpenter, or Caulker among them, he is fast in for his Life-time; or if there be ever a fair-faced Lad among them, he must stay to be a *Comarada* to some lustful *Voluntario*.

These Corsairs go sometimes in Consort two or three together, but cruise in several Stations; and when they come in, they share their Booty very justly. And so it is, that if two or more Corsairs that are not Consorts are near one Station, but out of sight one of the other, yet if one takes a Prize, and the other hears the Guns, and meets that which made the Prize six Months after, he will have a share according as his Ship is, either more or less in bigness: And they have this as an establish'd Law among themselves, and do keep it to the utmost Punctillio. But I think in all other things they are lawless: And except I were again intangled as before, I should prefer seven Years Slavery in *Algier*, as a far better Choise than to live 16 Months in a *Crusul*: From both which I pray God to deliver me and all Men.

The manner of Punishing Persons for petty Crimes, *vis.* for staying or going ashore without leave, and returning again of their own accord, &c. is as follows, They are brought before the Capstane, and seized fast with a Crow of Iron at their Heels. Then a Slave beats them with a Rope of two Inches thick, on their bare Backs, until the Captian bids him leave off: And when the Slave can lay on no longer, who is all the while egged on by a Renagado Greek that looks after the Slaves, the other takes him in hand: And then the Captain next belabours him with his Cane, who if he finds they do not perform their Work Authentickly, Canes them all three without Mercy.

They use the same Method for him that is at Topmast Head; for if those that are above Deck see a Sail (which, by reason of the high Land, they often do) before him that is aloft, then he is relieved and brought to the Capstane; and his Due, according to the Rigour, is 500 Blows, but he seldom escapes with less than the best half.

Now I come to relate the manner of my Escape from the Corsairs.

You must note, I would have put it in practice sooner than I did, but I had all the while a little Dutch Boy in my Company, that came out of *England* with me in the *Arcana* Galley, and my Resolution was to have liv'd and dy'd there, had I not got the Boy away as well as my self: Which at last I did effect at Noon-day. For lying at *Anteparis* with a Prize, I got ashore, and-lighting on a small Greek Boat, I made him carry me to *Melo*, where I could be safe; but there not being able to subsist without Money, I set on a new Project, and having got another small Boat for our selves, I was resoly'd to sail for *Smyrna*: But herein I was frustrated again, for under *Cherso*, meeting with five half Gallies belonging to *Stancu*, it appeared worse and worse for

for us: For now we thought we should be sold to *Matfa Mama* at *Rhodes*; yet it fell out better than we expected, the Turks proving to be very kind, and never fettered us: So we went for *Samos*, from whence having been now five Days in their Custody, I, with the Boy on my Back, committed my self to the Mercy of the Sea in the Night and got ashore. But there being many of the Turks, I was afraid to stir, and so lay in the Crevisses of a Rock 6 Days and Nights together, not daring to move, for fear of being retaken; and all the Sustainance we had there, was three Dew Snails, and some Roots of wild Weeds. But at length we saw the half Gallies go away, though by this time the Youngster was almost dead, and my self little better: However, I could stand and go a little, but the Boy was not able to budge. We were remote from any Village, yet I would fain have carried the Lad to that which was next, but we fell sometimes both together; then I dragg'd him a little way, but was so faint that I was quickly forc'd to rest my self. Yet at length meeting with a poor Greek, with one Ass laden with Wood, and another unladen; after having some Discourse with him, (telling him who we were, and how we came thither) he took pity on us, and put the Boy upon one Ass, and Me on the other, leaving his Wood behind him, and brought us to the Monastery at *Samos*. There for 12 Days the Friars took great care of us, and saw us safely sent for *Smyrna*, by a French ship: Where, God be thanked, I thought my self in Paradise to be at Liberty; which I pray God to preserve to every Man, and more particularly a Deliverance out of a Crusal.

Being safely arrived at *Smyrna*, I could get never a Voyage, save with the *French*, with whom I refused to embarque, but waited with Patience, till at last I obtained the Favour of a Passage with a *Venetian*

netian Merchant-Man, that lay here with *Aragon* Colours, which they are free to Trade with, and was bound for *Leghorn*, wherein we sailed from *Smyrna*, Decemb. 26. 1693. and arriv'd at *Leghorn*, March the 19th Ditto, being almost three Months on our Passage, and were put back to one hole or another 19 times; and that added much to my Experience on the Coast of *Morea*; which is call'd by the Inhabitants *the Kingdom of Morea*. This within this 13 Years was wholly Inhabited, Governed, and Possessed by the Turks; but all is now Conquered by the Venetians, Governed by them, and Inhabited with Greeks and Albanezes: The chiefest of whose Towns and Fortifications are as follows, viz. *Castle Nova*, *St. Maura*, *Castle Turneze*, *Corinth*, *Old and New Navarine*, *Modon*, *Coron*, *Napoli di Malvasia*, *Napoli di Romania*, where all the Venetian Armado is kept, and where the Camp Rendezvouses, when drawn up.

The City of *Argos* is at the Head of *Napoli di Romania* Bay, standing on a High Hill, but now it is all level with the Ground, only one old Church is standing still, for a Memorial of what the Place has been,

Being now got to *Leghorn* with the foresaid Venetian, I there disbarqued, and having wrought 13 Months more for Experience, I shipp'd my self on Board Captain *George Littlefare*, Commander of the good Ship the *Golden Fortune*, bound for *Smirna*, wherein we sailed from *Leghorn*, June 20. 1694. in Company with Capt. *Henry Mart* of *Bristol*, who was bound for *Galipoli*, in the good Ship the *Leopard*, and at *Messina* parted; where we made a stay for two or three Days and Nights, and then sailed away, having a quick Passage as high as *Napoli di Romania*, and the Wind overblowing N. N. E. We put into that Port, where we found the Venetian Armado, was a fitting out for some Expedition, and

and bound to the Eastward. We tarried here till they sailed and put out with them, which consisted of 22 Men of War, 23 Venetian Gallies, 7 Malteze Gallies, 5 Popes Gallies, 6 Venetian Galliaffes, and 12 half Gallies and Brigantines, 2 Bomb Ketches, and 5 Merchant Ships with Provisions, Soldiers, Horses, and other Lumber, as Field-Pieces, &c.

When we got among the Isles, the Wind took us short, and we all put in for *Fermia* or *Fermina*, and having a Slatch, we weighed from hence again, and went for *Andrea*, all Hands aloft. There we anchored and staid ten days. From thence we sailed for *Tino*, and having lain at that Place ten Days, there came a Greek Boat on board of us; which was ordered by Consul *Raye* of *Smyrna* from *Scio* to come in search for us, having Letters to inform us, how all things went, and that there was a Fr. Man of 36 Guns cruised for us, between Cape *Calaberno* and *Scio*, and that therefore we should continue with the *Armado*, till farther Orders, which we did. This Greek Messenger ask'd our Captain, where the Venetian Fleet was going, but we answered him, we could not tell, though we thought for *Negropont*. From us he went on board the Captain General, and informed him, That the Turks were all gone from *Scio* to *Negropont* to fortifie it, as suspecting the Venetians coming thither. Whereupon this being Sunday, *August* 27. 1694. on Monday Morning we weighed the whole Fleet, having little Wind, and kept all our Sails furled, so that the General commanded a Galley to tow each Ship, and we bore away for *Scio*.

Now the reason of our Towing was to keep our selves furled that we might not be discovered from *Scio*, the same being from *Tino* but Twenty Leagues. Inasmuch that by Tuesday the

29th of *August* aforesaid, in the Morning we lay fair under the Town, all Hands, not discovered over Night, by the blind Mahometans.

Now, as to the manner of taking this Place, it was thus.

The Ships lay distant from the Town three Miles; the Gallies within them, between them and the Town; and the Gallies right before the Town, the half Gallies being here and there upon the Scout round the Island, to keep the Turks from making their Escape, As for us, we with our English Merchant Man, lay abreast the Town, and saw fair Play.

On Wednesday (*August* 30.) in went the *Malice* and *Pope's* Gallies, and cleared the Suburbs to Land their Men, which they did effectually with their Cushee Pieces in an Hours time. And by two of the Clock in the Afternoon they had Fourteen Thousand Men ashore, Horse and Foot, and by Five of the Clock, were marched round the Town and fought.

Thursday (*August* 31.) they got several Field Pieces ashore, and fought all Day smartly.

Friday (*September* 1.) they landed six Mortar-Pieces, placed them to good Advantage, about Noon began to Play, and Bombarded all Night, and on Saturday all Day. They made several Breaches in the Wall, yet the Turks held it out stoutly: But before Night they beat a small Out-Fort to the Ground, and 300 Turks being yet alive in it, came and surrendered themselves to the Venetian. The same Night about 11 a Clock, an unfortunate Bomb fell into a large Magazine that was full thwacked with Flax, Cotton, &c. all which took fire, and burnt all the East Part of the Town, the Turks remaining in the Cittadel, which was in the middle of the Place; and the Christians to the Westward:

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29th of *August* aforesaid, in the Morning we lay fair under the Town, all Hands, not discovered over Night, by the blind Mahometans.

Now, as to the manner of taking this Place, it was thus.

The Ships lay distant from the Town three Miles ; the Gallies within them, between them and the Town ; and the Galleasses right before the Town, the half Gallies being here and there upon the Scout round the Island, to keep the Turks from making their Escape, As for us, we with our English Merchant Man, lay abreast the Town, and saw fair Play.

On Wednesday (*August 30.*) in went the *Malteze* and *Pope's* Gallies, and cleared the Suburbs to Land their Men, which they did effectually with their Cushee Pieces in an Hours time. And by two of the Clock in the Afternoon they had Fourteen Thousand Men ashore, Horse and Foot, and by Five of the Clock, were marched round the Town and fought.

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Place this at P. 18.

# XIO or SIO



1. Venetian Admiral
2. Vice Admiral
3. Rear Admiral
4. Ven. Adm. Gallies
5. Vice Adm. Gallies
6. Ven. Adm. Gallies
7. Popes Adm. Gallies

8. Popes Vice Adm. Gallies
9. Maltese Adm. Gallies
10. Turkes Gallies in 3 Mould
11. The Goulde Fortune
12. Coin in 3 Mould at 20 foot W.
13. Lanterne on 3 Arafinal banque
14. Lanterne on 3 Castel

15. The Key
16. The Castel
17. Small Fort
18. Turkes Churches
19. Greeks Monastery



Westward: The Turks had now the Fire on one side, & the Enemy on 'tother, and 'emselfes in the midst; which made their Case such, that if they run to the one, they must become Slaves, and if they continued there they would be burned: So that this Horror caused them to slacken their Hands, and to fire but now and then. The Christians seeing that, fired faster than before: However, they continued in this Posture from Saturday at 11 at Night, being the 2d, to Wednesday the 6th; when they surrendred about 3 Afternoon. Then the Venetians entred the Citta-del, and the Turks came out. The *Malteze* hoisted his Standard at the East-end, and the Popes General hoisted his Standard on the West-end of the Town: But they had much adoe to quench the Fire; and before 'twas quite put out, above one third Part of the Town was destroyed. What Men the Turks lost is not known, but the Venetians loss was very small: Twelve of them that was out upon a Party, the first Night were unawares beset by about 100 Turks, and became a Prey to them. The Venetians took in the Mould three Gallies, and in them and the Town redeemed 2000 Christian Slaves: But during the whole design, the Venetians Ships never fired a Gun, nor were within Shot of the Place, no more did the Galleasses neither; but soon after they put to Sea, and chased the whole Turkish Fleet into *Smyrna*; and had it not been for the Factory, could have destroyed them every Ship: But some 3 or 4 Months after, the Fleets fought and the Venetians had two Flags sunk, besides a private Ship of 60 Guns: But how successful soever the Conquest of this Island proved now to the Venetians, they lost it again in *February* following, and left 700 Slaves ashore, and a Ship in the Mould of 700 Tuns, laden with Ammunition, Field-Pieces, Bombs, &c. But I being then at *Smirna*, saw it not, and therefore can give no exact Account how it was acted.

From hence forward I used the *Levant* Voyages, from *Livorno*, with the English and Dutch, until *April 7. 1696.* I was pressed on Board His Majesty's Ship the *Glocester*, and in her I came for *England*, under the Command of Captain *Tho. Poulton*, and arriv'd in the *Downs*, *March 6. 1696-7*, being the first time I saw the English Shoar in 5 Years, 5 Months and 19 Days time.

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## *A Description of the Islands in and about the Archipelago, with Directions how to Sail through them.*

**C***efalonia* is Inhabited by *Greeks*, under the Protection and Government of the *Venetians*; it produces Currents, Wines, Oyl and Corn, it has a very good Road called *Lukesury*: There lies before it a small Isle named *Guardian*, with a large House on it; and within which, you may ride in 12, 16, 18, 20, and 25 Fathom Ousey Ground. Within the Road stands the Town of *Argistole*, where Merchant Ships take in their Lading, and where you lie Land-locked, in 12, 10, 7, and 6 Fathom Ouse. But here is no Fortification, besides an old Fort distant from the Town, about 3 Miles.

*Zant* is Inhabited also by *Greeks*, which in their Language is called *Zakitho*: It produces the same Commodities as the other, but in greater abundance; the Government is wholly *Venetian*, the Isle is somewhat higher, but has a broad Road, for it lies open from the E. N. E. to the S. E. where you may ride in 18, 15, 12, 20, 8, 7, Fathom Sandy Ground. There is a strong Fortification on a Hill over the Town, which is a good Mark to Sail by into the Road by Day, but by Night you have a light kept on the Tower of *St. Nicholas Church*: Note, that coming from the *Eastward* at the Entrance of the

Channel between the Isle, and the *Morea* on the Island side is foul Ground, together with two small Islands, but the Channel is wide enough, and the N. VV. going out, is all clear.

*Stamphane* lies about 8 Leagues S. E. from *Zant*, being very low, and foul ground all round about, for  $\frac{1}{2}$  Mile distance: It produces nothing but a little Barley, which sustains a few *Greek* Hermits that live on it, in an old Monastery which is built as it were, for a Sea-mark, to shew you the Isle.

*Prodonalis* is a smal uninhabited Island, distant from *Zant* 15 Leagues, and close Aboard the *Morea*, but there you may Ride very Commodiously, having the Wind any where between the N. VV. and S. W. in 22, 20, 18, 15, 12, and 10. Fat. clear Ground.

*Sapienza* is a common Name to 3 Islands, which lie off the Cape of *Sapienza*, and do so Circumvent the Cape-land on the main of *Morea*, that it is seldom or never seen at Sea; therefore those Islands are the more Remarkable; Between these and the Main, you may Anchor in 10, 12, 15, 18, 20, 22, 25, and 28 Fathom sandy Ground, where there are three Out-lets, all bold to; one to the West, another to the S. VV. and the third to S. E. Within those Isles on the Main, stands the Town of *Modon*; and from the Town to the Eastward, about a large Mile's distance, it's very shoaly: Here also stands a little Island, which although so small in it self, yet was the fatal Overthrow of the *Turks*: For the *Venetians* planted here their Mortars, and so took the Town with the more ease. When you would go through before the Town of *Modon*, being bound to the Westward, keep as near the middle Channel as you can; for there is a large riff of Rocks runs off from the round Fort, and two or three scattering Rocks from the point on the Island: your direct course through; is W. N. VV. and in the Channel you have 30 Fathom Water.

*Venetica*



*Venetica* is a small Island, at a Leagues distance from *Sapienza*, and has no Road nor Inhabitants.

*Caravities* lies about 7 Miles from *Sapienza* in *Coron Bay*, without Road or Inhabitants likewise.

*Coron* is a Town on the main Land of the *Morea*, distant from *Modon* 14 Miles; there is an indifferent Road for all VVinds; except the S.E. The Natives call it *Siroke*. It was taken by the *Venetians* from the *Turks*, and is still Inhabited by *Greeks*, *Albanezes*, &c. but the Government is *Venetian*.

*Chorvi* or *Cervi*, is an uninhabited Island, yet there's some Cattle and Horses upon it; on the North side stands three small Isles: As you come from the Westward, and meet with contrary Winds, you may ride here safe, having those small Islands on the N.E. of you, and the Isle *Cervi* E. S. E. Fear not the shoar, but stand in 13. or 10 Fathom Water, and you may ride secure; but if you are fearful, and Anchor in 16 or 20 Fat. Water, your Anchors will not hold, For it is Rocky to the Eastward of *Cervi*: Between it and *Cape Angelo*, you have a large Bay, called *Vatica*, at the entrance whereof you have 40 Fat. Now you may run into this Bay in the Night-time, for on the main Land there stands an old Monastery, and commonly in or about it, there is always a Light, which bears N.VV. from you; but when you are about 2 Miles in, then N.W. by VV. when you may run as near the shoar as you please, for there is no danger: These marks are but Ceremonies, the shoar being bold to, all round, so that you may Anchor from 10 Fat. to 10 gradually, and in less if you please, for there is room enough for a 1000 Ships: But take notice, that in the Gut where the Island is divided from the Main, there is but 3 foot Water at most. You may lie safe here, and can get VVood and VVater cost free, for there are only 8 or 10 Families of poor *Greeks* that live here and there about the Monastery.

*Serigo*

*Serigo* makes one entrance into the Arches, the Channel lies between it and *Cape Angelo*, and is about 8 Miles wide. The Inhabitants are *Greeks* chiefly, only there is a small Fort which stands over the Haven *St. Nicholas*, Garrisoned by a ragged crew of *Venetian* Soldiers, with their Officers, &c. The Strength of this Fort, consists only of 8 Saker Guns, and the same stands on such a Precipice, that it can no way hurt any thing in the Harbor: The poor Inhabitants are Tributary to the *Venetians* and *Turks*, and the Isle is very Barren, only it produces just as much Corn, Vine and Oyl, as will Subsist 'em. The best Road on this Island, is *St. Helena*, and that is but a bad one; for you can only stay here when the wind is between the E. and the No. The Haven *St. Nicolas*, stands on the N. E. end of the Island, and here cannot lie above 4 or 5 Ships. That which makes this a Harbor, is only three small Craggy Rocks or Isles, which lie before the Creek, dist. a Mile, bearing E. S. E. and are called *Dragoneers*, which you may see plain enough appearing there, as you have the Channel open.

*Tre Forca*, *Bella Pola*, *Caravi* and *Cidera*, are small Islands, some of which lie under the *Morea*, but others half Channel over, between *Melo* and the *Morea*; they are not Inhabited, and are without any Road, yet there is no danger, but you may in fair weather lay your Broad-side to them, they are so steep.

The *Species* are three small Islands, which lie between the Gulf of *Napoli di Romania*, being about 3 Leagues within the Gulf, and are inhabited by *Greeks* and *Albanezes*, but under the *Venetian* Government: You may Anchor here under these Isles, or any where else in the Gulf, it being bold there all round. There are several other Isles in this Bay, all above water and bold, but it is needless to describe them severally. At the head of this Gulf or Bay;

Bay, stands the Town of *Napoli di Romania*, and the Ancient City of *Argos*, which the *Venetians* have won from the *Turks*; but I shall treat of this more at large hereafter.

*Melo* is Inhabited chiefly by *Greeks*, who are Tributary to the *Venetians* and *Turks*: This Isle is reasonably fruitful and large, its Product is equal with the other Isles, the same Consisting in Wines, Oyl, Corn, Figs in abundance, &c. It was represented to me to be a very Rich place, and I have observed, that the People go more Modish, than any other Inhabitants in the other inferior Isles. Nevertheless it is a place of great Rendezvous for Cru- sals, and thither they bring their Prizes, which causes a considerable Trade. Hither Resort a great many of Monsieur *Jan Fly Flops* Banquerouts, who come from *Marseilles*, *la Ceuta* and *Martega* in *Provence*, and set up themselves among the poor ignorant *Greeks*; For de Great Merchant begar, and in the meah time the Merchant is run away with the Vessel, and de Merchán, de nise, de Siseu, de come, de neile, and toutes autre Chose de Merchandiz. This Island is very remarkable, being known at Sea, for that near the middle of it, there are two small Mountains that overlook the Island, and they appear like two Teats.

Now here is an excellent Harbor, that lies in S. E. by E. the entrance is bold, and one Mile  $\frac{1}{2}$  over on your Larboard side; as you go in there are two little Rocks, to which you must give a small Birth; and then run in, when you may come to what depth of water you please: For off of the white Point, which you will see on your Larboard side, is 30 and 25 Fat. Water, and in the Arm that extends away from the white Point, you have from 25 to 4 Fat. gradually, where you are Land-locked, and have Ousey Ground. Now if you run right in on your Starboard side, you have the small Cove called *Pedrashaw*, that's free from all VVinds,

Winds, and 4 Fat. VWater, where the Crufals lay their fides to the Rocks, and Careen: Now as you run up, the VWater-shoals gradually, and you ride, ( if you have any thing to load or deliver ) with a hawfier on shoar in 5 Fat. Oufey Ground. In short, here can 500 Sail of Ships lie commodiously enough: There are two Principal Towns on this Isle, one on your Larboard fide going in, which stands on a lofty Precipice; and the other two Miles from the Head of the Harbour within Land; here are alfo feveral warm Ponds, faid to be good Baths.

*Antemelo* is a small high Island, lying right before the Harbours Mouth, and is as good a Mark at Sea, as any on the Island it felf, it being of fuch a vaft height, and is bold all round; it has no Inhabitants nor Road. About a Mile from it, lies 2 small Isles, E. by N. that are alfo bold, and without danger; but have no Road, nor Inhabitants neither.

*Argentera* is Inhabited chiefly by *Greeks*, who are Tributary to the *Venetians* and *Turks*, and my Crufal Friend has his Rendevouz here, as he paffes by; and *Monsieur Begar*, has his fshare in this Island likewise. In fhort, it is very like unto *Melo* in all refpects: Here you run in between *Melo* and *Argentera*, through a Channel where you may Anchor in the Road called *Polonia*, in 16, 14, and 20, Fathom Water; and under *Argentera* Town, you lie in 12 or 10 Fat. at your own difcretion more or lefs: But you are to remember, that on both thefe Islands there is bad VWater, and hard to come at.

*St. George*, and the Isle of *Brufado*, are two small Islands in the above faid Channel, being but thinly Inhabited by *Greeks*, only on *St. George*, there are fome Fryars who have built a delicate Monaffery there, Dedicated to that Saint; and where alfo they have feveral curious Gardens. To conclude, thefe

these Islands are bold all round, and there is not the least danger nigh them: The Inhabitants are also Tributary both to the *Venetians* and *Turks*.

*Chyphanto* is Inhabited by *Greeks* chiefly, who pay Tribute to the *Venetians* and *Turks*, it produceth Wine, Oyl, &c. Here the Inhabitants are more Civilized, than on the other Isles, not intermeddling with the *Crusals*, but purely live on their Labour: There are also some Coves here, where you may thrust in your Ship without any danger, it being all steep and clear, but here is no VVatering.

*Cherso* is Inhabited chiefly by *Greeks*, who are Tributary to the *Venetians* and *Turks* both, it produces Wine, Oyl, &c. On the S. W. side of this Island is a very good Harbor, which is best discovered, by a small high Island lying about a Mile  $\frac{1}{2}$  half S. by W. from its Mouth: When you see this, you may find the Harbor, otherwise it would puzzle a Stranger to come at its Entrance, being narrow and high Land; so that you must be just at it, before you can see it. Having it open, Steer in S. E. and leave another Creek on your Starboard side; but it is not so Commodious, as this that goes right in, and runs up about a Mile  $\frac{1}{2}$ . You will see a little Chapel standing on a knot of Rocks, then you may let fall your Anchor in 10 Fathom Water, and a hawser on the bunch of Rocks: The People are generally Civil, Timorous and Ignorant, having but little Commerce with the *Crusals*; the VVater is bad, and that not easie to come at.

*St. George de Arboras Sambarera*, or the Cardinals Hat so called, by reason it so well resembles a Hat, lies directly in your Channel, if you are bound through the Boaks of *Sea* or *Andro*; it being 4 or 5 Leagues from you E. N. E. Here are neither Inhabitants nor Road, yet there is no danger, all being steep and clean.

*Sea* is Inhabited chiefly by *Greeks*, who are Tributary

butary to the *Venetians* and *Turks*; it produces Wine, Oyl, &c. and a 1000 *l.* of Silk is made on it yearly: Here is a good Harbor, which lies in the Boak made by *Zea*, and *Long-Island* or *Macronezy*. As you run through the Boak, you discover the Harbor and Town, which stands on the side of a high Hill, and over it several Wind-mills. On the East side of the Harbour on a black Point of the Rocks, stands a Chapel; and on the West side on a little round Green Mountain, another dist. from the Sea side 1 quarter of a Mile. Now when you have the Harbour open, fear not its narrowness, nor the shoar: For you have close to the Rocks, 30 Fathom; so that you may Steer in S. VV. by S. between the two Channels, as far as you please; when you are there once, you have room enough to choose your Birth, and here you have from 30 Fathom, to 4 gradually.

*Macronezy* or *Long Island* lies on the Larboard side of *Sea*, without Inhabitants, Roads or Harbour, frequented by none but Greeks in their Boats. On the East-end of this Isle lies a sunk Rock distant from the shoar two Miles.

*Fermina* or *Fermia* is inhabited by Greeks, who are tributary to the *Venetians* and *Turks*. It produces Wine, Oyl, Corn, &c. and abundance of fair Women: To this Isle belongs two Commodious Harbours, the one on the South side, where may ride 100 Ships; but if you will come to an Anchor here, in a gale of Wind, especially if the Wind be between the N. E. and W. N. W. You must not be afraid to come near the Shore, for the Water is deep and hilly Ground, but Anchor you in 12, 14 or 16 Fathom, and you may lie safe. Here it is broad enough to turn in or out, and there is good Watering: On the East side lieth the Haven of *St. Turinc*, which has but a narrow Entrance, yet bold to, and no danger; within you are Landlocked and free from the Weather: Here is bad Water and hard to come at; and you may have from 18 Fathom Water to 4.

*Jora*

*Jora* or *Jura* is a small scraggy Island, but steep all round, yet without danger: It lyeth exactly before the small Boak, between *Andro* and *Tino*, and has no Inhabitants nor Road: But in fair Weather if you go on shoar with small Arms, you may kill Goats without Molestation.

*Sera* is inhabited chiefly by Greeks, and these pay tribute to the Venetians and Turks. It produceth Corn, Wine, &c. The Inhabitants differ from the other Isles in Profession, for these profess the Doctrine of the Church of *Rome*; and the adjacent Isles that of the Greek Church, and are under the Patriarch of *Constantinople*, wherein there is a great Difference; for the one believes the Pope to be the Head and Supream of the Christian Church and the other denies it; the one will have Purgatory, the other none, &c. They have a Bishop sent them from *Rome*, who has for his use a delicate small Church, Dedicated to *St. George*, which stands as you enter into the Harbor, (over the Town of *Asperone*) on a high Hill N. VV. Stear right away with it, and run as far in as you think fit. This Harbor is made by three small Islands that lie on the S. E. side of *Sera*, which makes it a very good Harbor, with two Out-lets, one to the N. W. the other to the E. S. E. but here is bad VVatering.

The *Dilles* are 3 small uninhabited Islands, but you may anchor 'twixt 'em in 10, 8, 6, 4. Fat. sandy Ground, where there is an outlet to the N. N. W. and one to the S. S. E. Here is no Water to be had.

*Micon* is inhabited chiefly by Greeks, who are Tributary to the Venetians and Turks; it produceth Wine, Oyl, &c. this Isle makes a fair Boak or Channel between it and *Tino*, from whence it is called the Boak of *Tino*. There is a Town in a small Bay that faces the Boak, where you may Anchor with the Wind between the South and the West, in case of necessity, but 5 Miles S. W. from the Boak is a good



good Harbor facing the *Dilles*. Here is bad Watering.

*Tino* is Inhabited by *Greeks*, but Governed by the *Venetians*, to whom alone they are Tributary. In this Isle there is a strong Fort, digged wholly out of a Rock; and removed from the Sea 5 Miles, and at about 3 Leagues distance appears as in the Map. The Mills also, which are a great many, appear to you in Hazy Weather, like a Troop of Men. This Island produces Wine, Oyl, Corn, &c. and some quantity of Silk. Here is 22 small Towns upon it, and they have a Chamber of a *Paterero* every half Mile round the Isle; that if the *Turks* should dare to Land, the place is immediately alarmed: The badness of the Road is a great inconveniency to the Island, especially when the Wind blows hard between the N. and E. N.E. for they cannot ride for the flaws that descend from the Hills. If you would Anchor here, and see the Fort, Steer direct for it: When from the Sea you discover a small Town and Fort that's foresquare, with four Guns in it, run you three Cables length off the shoar, and one Mile along the shoar from the Fort, Steering S. E. then let fall your Anchor 25, 20, 16, 14, 12, 10. Fathom white sandy Ground, but there is no watering here.

*Andrea* or *Andros*, is chiefly inhabited by *Greeks*, who are Tributary to the *Venetians* and *Turks*. It produces Corn, Wine, Oyl, &c. and Silk in a considerable quantity: Between this place and *Tino* is the Boak or Channel, called the little Boak, which is said to be dangerous; but I thank God I Conducted the *Farm* a *Dutch Ship* of good Countenance in a Storm, only with a Fore-sail through; and I dare undertake it at any time, for Steer as near the middle Channel as you can. If you are coming to the Westward, keep the West Point of *Jura*, shot in with the South-East Point of *Andro*, and there is  
no

no danger. In like manner, as you go to the Eastward, look aft and Steer through without fear. This Island makes the great Boak of *Andros*, the other side being made by *Negropont*, or *Cape Doro*, which is the greatest Thoro'-fare hereabouts, because of the breadth of it. There are on this side two good Harbors, one lying on the East side, and the other on the West, which is most frequented, where you ride between three small Isles, under the great one without any Wind, in 30, 25, 20, 18, 16, 12, 10, Fathom sandy Ground; and on each of these small Isles, there are store of Pidgeons, and you may also have the conveniency of taking in Water.

You are to take notice, that under cape *Doro* to the Westward lie 2 Isles, close under the shoar, but it is bold enough any where close to the shoar. Now I am here, I shall look into the Gulf of *Athens*, as far as I have been, and proceed through the Boak of *Andros*. I have Anchored under an Island in the Bay of *Athens*, called the Isle of *Rocks*, but can give no account of the Town of *Athens*, having not set foot on shoar. At the entrance of the Gulf there is another Island on the East side, Named the Isle *Francesse*, and it makes a brave Bay, where doubtless there is good Riding.

*Calojera*, which in *English* signifies *Hermit*, is a Rock that stands up in the Sea, Remote from any other Land, and has that Name very properly Attributed to it: It lies distant from *Andros* 7 Leagues, bearing E. by N. and about 3 Leagues off, appears as in the Map. It is foul  $\frac{1}{4}$  a Mile off S. E. and a quarter of a Mile all round.

*Ipseia* is distant from *Andros* 15 Leagues at N. E. It is chiefly inhabited by *Greeks*, and a few *Turks*, but they all pay Tribute to the *Venetians* and *Turks*. It produces Wine, Corn, Honey, &c. and has a good Road on the North side, and bold without danger.

*Xio* or *Scio* is an Island inhabited by *Turks* and *Greeks*, and Fortified very strong: It pays Tribute to none, only the *Greeks* pay so much *per Annum* to the *Turks*, as well on the main Land, as here, and in all places where they live in Conjunction: Its Product is Wine, Oyl, Corn, Silk, and Mastick in abundance; Lemons, Oranges, &c. It is one of the best Islands in all the *Levant*, and the Women are as fair as any in the World. It's to be observed, that there is a Thoroughfare between the Main Land of *Nataloia*, and this Isle; on the S. W. end whereof in the Entrance, lies a small Isle, called *Venetica*, but is bold to, and without danger within; whither when you are got, you may Anchor in 36, 30, 24, 18, Fathom sandy Ground; and when you are set opposite with the Town, you may ride in 18, 16, 14, 12, 10, or in 7 Fathom Land-locked and clear sandy Ground. Within there is a kind of a Peer under the Cittadel, where lye Galley's, Satties, and other small Craft, and with Care you may go in with a great Ship. For in the Entrance between the two Lanthorns; one on your Starboard side at the end or head of the Pear, and the other on your Larboard side on an Artificial Bank, you have 20 Foot Water, and farther in more, to 24 Foot. Here I have seen the Admiral of *Tunis* lie with 54 Guns Mounted, you lie betwixt fours, viz. one Anchor abaft in 15 Foot Water, and a fast on shoar on the Peer; and one out a head in 7 Foot, and a fast on shoar, so that no Wind nor Sea can hurt you: Here it is Troublesom to take in Water; for you must draw it out of Wells, and rowl it along through the Streets.

*Meteline* is inhabited by *Turks* and *Greeks*, who are not Tributary to the *Venetians*; it produces Wine, Oyl, Silk, Corn, Honey, &c. has three Commodious Havens, viz. *Port Sidero*, lying on the West end of the Isle; and *Porto Gera* lying on the S. W.

S. W. side, where there is no danger, but you may ride with 200 Ships Land-locked. There are no Fortifications here, but you may take in Water about 4 Leagues distant. From this to the Eastward lies the Town and Harbour of *Meteline*, which is well Fortified. But here you will see under the Fort in the bite, as it were a ledge of Rocks, which has been formerly a Mould, but now the Sea washes over it, and to which you must not come too near; but in case of great Necessity, a small Ship may go within it with Care. This Island makes a good Thoroughfare, and a good Channel betwixt it *Fogia-Vecha*, on the Main Land of *Natolia*. It is said, that in the Eastermost going out of this Channel, lies a sunk Rock, but I never saw it yet; I suppose here is no danger, for the Grand *Turk's* Fleet turns in and out here. Here's a bad Watering place, but Provision very cheap.

*Cassandra* is inhabited by *Greeks* chiefly, with a few *Turks* here and there, the same is Tributary to the *Venetians* and *Turks*; and produces Wine, Oyl, Honey, &c. with store of Wheat. On the W. N. W. end, you have a good Road bold to without danger, and here you can Water with ease.

*Lemnos*, by the Natives is called *Lemino*, and is inhabited by *Greeks* and *Turks*, and Tributary to the *Venetians* and *Turks*, and its Product is Wine, Corn, Oyl, &c. On the S. W. side you have a good Road or Harbour; but you will see a small Split of Sand, which you must give a Birth to on your Larboard side, where there is a small Fortification, but not worthy of note. Here are three or four half Gallies and Brigantines, all manned with *Turks*, which sometimes take some Christian Slaves: It is bad Watering, but Provision is plenty and cheap.

*Tenedos* is inhabited by *Greeks* and *Turks*, and Tributary to the *Venetians* and *Turks*, although here is a small Fort upon it, though insignificant in order to oppose the Enemy: This Isle produces Oyl, Corn, Honey, and abundance of Wine; for in the Autumn or Winter Season for several Months, you may purchase a Gallon of Wine for two pence: This is likewise a Thoroughfare, and faces the Ruins of that Antient City of *Troy*. The Channel is wide, and without any danger. On the Island side you Anchor, distant from the Town 3 or 4 Mile in 30 Fathom; but opposite to the Town, in 16, 14, 12, 10, 8, Fathom sandy Ground, yet troublesom Watering here: Note, that at the Eastermost end of this Thoroughfare, there are three small Isles, which towards *Tenedos* are foul, so that you must give them Room; but keep close on board the Castle and fear not, for the shoal is two Leagues in length.

*Scopolo* is inhabited by *Greeks*, but Tributary to the *Venetians* and *Turks*. It produces Oyl, Corn, Honey, and Wine in abundance, and has a good Harbour on the West side. You have two small Islands in the Boak, to the Norward of which you must go, where you have a good Channel, and may run in N. N. W. into 14, 16, 18, Fathom, or on the South side, in 5, 6, or 7, where there is good lying for small Craft: Here you VVater without in a Cove, and the same is good, being a running Brook. On the S. W. side of this Port, there is a black point of Rocks, where about 13 Years agoe, there was a Sea Storm, which drove 6 *Venetian* Men of War ashoar, and most of the Men were Drowned. But the Inhabitants have since got some of their Guns up, and have cunningly planted them on a Rock, where if they fear any Rogues, they make good use of them.

*Scatto* is distant from *Scopolo* 7 Leagues, lying S. W. and inhabited by *Greeks*, who are Tributary to the *Venetians* and *Turks*: It produceth Oyl, Wine, &c. On the West side you have a Commodious Road between the Island it self, and another uninhabited Isle, where the shoar is bold and no danger, and you run in N. W. There is also here another Entrance between the Islands, all bold: Here is good Watering, and Wood enough for the cutting.

*Chiliadromia* is inhabited by *Greeks*, who are very poor and miserable; this being Tributary to the *Venetians* and *Turks*, its Product is Wine, Oyl, Corn, &c. and the same faces *Scopolo*: But here is but ordinary Riding, and the Road but little frequented. Water there is none, but Wood enough the for cutting.

*Nimbro* is inhabited by *Turks* and *Greeks*, who are Tributary to the *Venetians* and *Turks*: It produceth Wine, Corn, &c. On the South end is a Commodious Haven and bold, but very narrow, lying in about E. N. E. and under the Town of *St. George*, (where stands a beautiful small Monastery, Dedicated to that Saint:) Its a good Road, where you Ride in 25, 20, 16, 12, Fat. sandy Ground, but bad VWatering.

Here give me leave to give you a brief account of the Bay and Town of *Smirna*, which is a large City Governed by *Turks*; but Inhabited by all Nations, and a vast place of Trade. There are *English*, *Dutch*, and *French* Merchants, who Trade with the *Turks*, *Jews*, and *Armenians*, for most sorts of Commodities, to whom they sell Tin, Lead, Cloth, Iron, Spices, &c. and buying again, Silk, Cotton, Grogram, Camels Hair, Goats Hair, Mastick and Drugs, such as *Robarbara*, *Scamonie*, *Opium*, &c. They live here very peaceably together, considering the several Nations there is of them, and Diversity of Opinions among them. But to proceed, I shall

say somewhat first of the Town, and then of the Port and Bay. This Town is very Antient, it was one of the seven famous Churches of *Asia*, over which stands a large and curious Castle on a sharp Hill, wherein there is but one Gun. Here are Vaults under Ground, that will contain 1000 Men, and are built with Arch-work. Exactly before the Gate of this Castle, stands a Tree about 3 foot Diameter, and his Body about 8 foot high, which is called the Maiden-Tree. It has no Pirh, and every year bears different Leaves: There are several frivolous Stories concerning this Tree, and so incredible, that they are not worth penning: On the same Hill stands an old ruined Building, wherein the *Greeks* affirm, St. John the Divine to have Preached. The Town is very Populous (but the Streets narrow) wherein there is 22 Turkish Mosks or Churches: One Dutch Church, one English, three French, 2 Venetian, with several *Greeks* Churches, and *Jews* Synagogues: Here stands likewise an old insignificant Castle, with two Guns in't, besides which, here is nothing else Remarkable. The Bay and Harbour of *Smirna* is very bold, but in coming in, you must keep to the shoar, aboard on the Starboard side, for on the Larboard it is shoal, but the Channel wide enough for a Fleet to turn to Windward. Within Cape *Calaberno* about 8 Leagues, lyes the Island of *Orlan*, or the English Isle, Long and Patridge Islands, which are uninhabited, but you may Anchor without them, in 35, 30, 25, Fathom Ousey Ground, and within them, (*viz.*) to the Southward between them and the Main Land, in 20, 18, 12 Fathom Ousey Ground: Now to the E. S. E. of them about 6 Leagues, stands *Jacmeres* Castle, which is seated on a low beachy Point, and Fortified with 20 Secar Iron Guns, and 2 Brais ones, that are of so great a Bore, that I have been one of the three Men, that have lain in them. They load them with loose Powder, go with Cham-



Chambers, and they fire them with Stone-shot, they being about 18 foot long: the Castle is kept by the Governor, a poor, weak, ignorant *Türk*; and a drunken *Mahometan* Gunner, both which I had acquaintance with, and saw all their Force. Our *English* Frigats lie about two Miles without this Castle, that are to Convoy the Merchants Ships that lie before the Town Loading; and by their Order, they must not come within it: They ride in 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, Fathom Ousey Ground. Now as you run in by the Castle, to get into the Harbor, keep from the Castle about a Musquet Shot, abreast of which you will have six Fathom Water. And when you have the Castle without you, you will have 9 Fathom all the way up; and you must keep the Starboard shoar on board, only you are to give *Fishers-Nose*, a Birth, which is easily known, it being the long neck of a Beach, which runs three quarters of a Mile out, with two thatcht Hovels or Cottages on it; and when you are got a Cable and a half's length from the Town, let fall your Anchor in 5, 6, or 7 Fathom, and Moor your Ship N. E. and S. W. Here is a Cove or Mold where Galleys or small Craft lie, but there is no more than 7 or 8 foot Water here, and the Galleys are forced to lighten.

*Espalmadores* are four small Islands that lie in the Gut, between the Cape Land of *Calaberno*, and the Isle of *Xio*. You have two fair Boaks or Channels between them and the main Land; the one steep and between them and *Xio*, another all Clear and steep, and you may take notice, that between them is a Harbour, where may lie a large Fleet in a good depth of Water. I have seen the Grand *Türk's* whole Fleet here, and sixteen Sail of *Barbary* Ships: you lie Land-locked, however they have no Inhabitants nor Water but near *Xio*, within about six Miles.

*Samos* is inhabited by *Greeks* and a very few *Turks*, who pay all tribute to the *Venetians* and *Turks*. It produces Wine, Oyl, Corn, Honey, &c. Here there is still standing one Pillar of the *Seraglio* of *Xanthus*, &c. 'Tis about 13 Foot from the Ground, and composed of white Stones, made round like a Millstone, and laid one on another, being about 9 Foot over. Here is 11 more of them, but they are fallen almost even with the Ground, yet not out of sight.

On the S. E. side of this Island there's a delicate Bay, where you may ride with a great Fleet of Ships very commodiously, in 30, 26, 24, 20, 18, 14, 12, 10, 8. fathom, sandy Ground, and all clear, and you may turn out or in with any Wind. Here is also good Water, and easily got.

This Island of *Samos* makes two Boaks or Channels, to wit, the Great and the Small. The Great One is made by three uninhabited Isles, named the *Furnoes*. They are very high and bold to, and he that's well acquainted may ride under them, viz. between them, with his Anchor in 50 Fathom, and sheat-Cable fast on the Rocks. I have lain there several times my self, with hard Storms. They stand N. W. from *Samos* 7 Mile. And the Small Boak or Channel of *Samos*, is between it and the Main-Land of *Natolia*, the same being narrow, but steep. About the third of the Channel through, as you come from the Westward, lies a small low rocky Island, and close to it you have Twelve Fathom.

*Necaria* is inhabited by *Greeks*, who pay tribute to the *Venetians* and *Turks*: The Inhabitants are very poor, because the Island is almost barren, having but one small Town on it remote from the Sea.

Here is likewise a wide Road, where you may Anchor in 16 or 18 Fathom good Ground, but can be sheltered only when the Wind is from the W. to the

the S. E. lying behind the S. E. Point of the Island. On the Cape stands an old ruined Watch-Tower, formerly built by the *Genuese*, when they inhabited *Scio*. 'Tis reported they had two Gallies here, but I never could discover where they could harbour them, or how they maintained them: The Place affords no Water neither.

*St. John de Pattino*, by the *Greeks* so called, but by us *Patmos*, ( where *St. John* the Divine wrote the *Revelation* ) is inhabited by *Greeks*, who pay tribute to the *Venetians* and *Turks*, and produces Wine, Oyl, Corn, Salt, &c. Here is a Road but not frequented by Ships.

On this Island stands a famous Monastery on a high Hill over the Town, which is dedicated by the *Greeks* to *St. John* the Divine. In this Monastery is a Stone-Tomb, cas'd within with Wainscot, and lined with black Cloath, wherein lies the Body of a Man very fair and sound, affirmed by the Inhabitants to be the very Body of *St. John* the Divine; and 'tis certain it has lain there many hundred Years. This I can assure, that the Body is as firm as any living Mans, and not the least sign of Putrefaction upon it; and that at the same time, it is no ways embalmed. Several English Men have told me, that they had seen it ten years before my arrival there; and therefore there is something of Truth in it.

*Samo Pola* is a very small Island, distant from *Samos* 4 Miles, and without Inhabitants or Road, but bold to, very high yet no danger.

*Lero* is inhabited by *Greeks*, and some number of *Turks*, who are the others Masters. It produces Wine, Oyl, Corn, &c. wherein on the S. E. end, on an high Hill, stands the Town and a small Fort, having in it six Minion Guns, but insignificant to oppose an Enemy, for they pay tribute to the *Venetians* and *Turks*. Under the Town there is an indifferent

good Road, but not much frequented, and without good Watering.

*Morgo* is inhabited by *Greeks*, but tributary to the *Venetians* and *Turks*; and has the ordinary Product of Oyl, Corn, Wine, &c. In this Place they have a *Madona* or Lady Saint: Which is an Image the *Greeks* very much adore: Praying unto her (they say) cures them of Diseases and delivers them from Plagues, Contagions, &c.

On the West side of this Island there is a good Harbour; and as you run along this side, you will see it open very fair and bold; and if you have occasion to enter, steer in E. N. E. for there is no danger, it being bold to on both sides, and room enough to birth as you please. When you are gotten in, you will find but bad Watering, and little Provision for the Sea.

The Isles of *Racalia* are a Knot of small Islands, on the N. W. side of *Morgo*, inhabited by a few Shepherds, who have in their Charge some few Sheep and Goats, dedicated to the Image of *Morgo*, and sold to beautifie the Cave in which she lies. Here it is bold to, and you may Anchor between them.

*Carmina* is inhabited by *Greeks*, and here and there a few *Turks*; they pay tribute to the *Venetians* and *Turks*; and what's more strange, is the *Gracians* being more Inhumane than the *Turks* themselves here, their whole Commerce being with Banditoes and Pirates, as they are mostly so themselves.

This Island produceth Wine, Corn, Oyl, &c. but they keep it themselves, it being but little frequented. Here's a bad Road; but take care of going ashore, lest you be knock'd on the Head. They have no Water.

*Archo* are three small Islands, distant from *Patmos* about 10. Miles, S. S. E. and from *Samos*. S. S. W. distant

distant 4 Leagues. They are inhabited by some *Greek Hermits*, who keep many Goats that are dedicated to *St. John* at *Patmos*, and the Money they are sold for, is wholly employed in beautifying and adorning the Monastery there.

You may ride within and between those Islands very commodiously, and you have three Out-lets. But as you come in from the Eastward, on your Starboard-side, there is a small Shole, which you must give room to; and it's not amiss here to keep the Lead. But the other Out-lets are bold; and within is a Creek at the Entrance, where you have 16 Fathom, and so farther in, to 12 foot gradually; and here you may save a Ship without Cable or Anchor. No Watering here.

*Calino*, *Cabarera*, *Basha* Islands, *Gadronisa*, *Lepefo*, and other small Isles are uninhabited; but they are all bold to without danger, tho' they have no Harbour, except at *Gadronisa* and *Lepefo*; and they are only frequented by *Crusals* to watch the Saicks to take them.

These Islands lye in the Channel, and trend away between the Main Land of *Natolia*, viz. *Cape Melatso*; and on the other side to the N. W. are these following inhabited Isles, *Patmos*, *Lero*, *Morgo*, *Scio*, *Carmina*, &c.

*Stanku* or Isle *Longo* is inhabited mostly by *Turks*, well fortified and very plenteous of all things that are in those Parts of the World, to wit, of Oyl, Corn, Cotton, Honney, Lemons and Wine in abundance, it being sold at sometimes of the Year, for 2 d. per Gallon.

The Inhabitants of this Isle are very healthful and strong; and their greatest Employment is in Privateering, here being 7 half Gallies, each carrying 300 Men, 48 Oars, 4 Guns, and every Man small Arms. They have also 5 Brigantines, each carrying 70 Men, 28 Oars, 6 Patereroes, and small Arms each Man.

Man. These are Governed, Owned and Commanded chiefly by one Man ; who has his Commission from the Grand Senior : And for Retaliation he gathers the Tribute of the Isles Yearly, by which he is no Loofer, imposing on Rich and Poor, what he pleases, and forces them to pay : And in his Progress he takes many Christian Slaves.

This Island makes a fair Channel, between the Main-Land of *Natolia* and it. When you would Anchor here, you must ride on the Isle-side, in what depth you please from 18 to 7 Fathom, in sandy clear Ground. As you come in from the East on your Starboard-side, there is a shoal Sandy Point on the Isle, to which you must give a Birth. In the Town on this Island, stands a Tree, the Branches of which will shade a Thousand Men ; the same having 50 Pillars of Wood and Stone to support it. They pay no tribute to the *Venetians* ; Here 'twas that I Piloted his Majesty's Ship the *Glocester*, in the Year 1696.

*Stampolia* is inhabited by *Greeks*, who pay tribute to the *Venetians* and *Turks*. It produces Wine, Corn, Oyl, &c.

This Island is much resorted to by *Crusals*, being convenient to Water at ; and here's good Bread, the Inhabitants having daily Commerce with the Continent. Here are five good Harbours, but that which is most frequented is under the Town, which stands on the S. E. side of the Isle, on a high Hill facing *Longo* or *Stanku*.

*Nissera* is inhabited by *Greeks*, who pay also tribute to the *Venetians* and *Turks*. It produceth Wine, Cotton, Corn, &c. 'Tis not much frequented with Shipping, the Road being but bad, and no Watering.

*St. John de Cerni* is a small uninhabited Island, in length about four Miles, and breadth two and half. Here is a delicate Harbour, but you must go very near

near the shoar, or else you cannot see the Entrance of it, the same being very high, and scarce a Pistol Shot over. You find no Ground at the Entrance, but within you have 30, 25, 20, 15 Fathom, sandy Ground. The Marbour lies on the S. W. side of the Island.

*Calce* is inhabited by *Greeks*, who pay tribute to the *Venetians* and *Turks*. It produceth a little Wine, and Barley, no Oyl, but Salt in great abundance. The Inhabitants are a most Miserable sort of People.

This Island is not resorted to by Ships, the Road being but very ordinary, and besides there's no Watering.

*Piscope* is inhabited by *Greeks*, who pay also tribute to the *Venetians* and *Turks*. It produceth Wine, Oyl, Corn, &c. and has a good Road on the N. E. side. In the Bay you have from 25 to 8 fathom Water gradually, where there are two small Rocks above Water, a great height and bold. Here is no Watering.

*Simio* is inhabited by *Greeks* and some *Turks*. It produceth Wine, Oyl, Corn, &c. It lies close on Board the Main-Land of *Natolia*. Here's a good Harbour, but not frequented. The Inhabitants are very treacherous, and extraordinary expert in Diving.

*Rhodes* is inhabited chiefly by *Turks*. The Town is environed with three Walls, planted with Guns. The Island is very Populous, producing Wine, Oyl, Corn, Silk, Cotton, &c. It forms a good large Channel, lying between it and the Main-Land of *Natolia*. If you would Anchor here, you may ride under the Town in 25, 20, 18 or 15 Fathom: But if you go in within the Chain, you lye close to the Walls with a fast on shoar. Where this Chain now lyes, stood antiently the *Colossus*, that was one of the Seven Wonders of the World; which was  
said



said to be a Statue of Brass, that stood with one Foot on each side, and Ships sailed between his Legs with Masts erect. Sometimes the Grand Seignior's Men of War lye here ; and even the biggest Ships he has. Here you may be supplied with Water and all sorts of *Provisions*. The S. W. end of this Island, to wit, Cape *Catavia*, lies distant from the shoar, about three Miles ; being a Shoal not having above 9 Foot Water on it, and is three quarters of a Mile long, and extends N. W. and S. E.

*Scarpanto* is inhabited by *Greeks*, who pay tribute to the *Venetians* and *Turks*. Here are also four *Turks* that live peaceably, and are not molested with *Crusals*, though the Isle is much frequented by them, where they get most of their Rusk.

This Island seems to be a barren Rock, yet it produceth Corn, Oyl, Wine in abundance, Honey, &c. There is a good Road on the N. E. of it in a Bay where are two small scraggy, rocky Islands, but very steep. Some makes fast to them. Here is good Water.

*Caso* is inhabited by *Greeks* and a few *Turks*, who pay tribute to the *Venetians* and *Turks*. It produceth Wine, Oyl, Corn, Honey, &c. Here is a good Road, lying between *Caso* and another small Island that stands on the East side of this. You may ride here with an Hundred Ships very commodiously, from 18 to 7 fathom, in white sandy Ground. Here's good Watering.

Having

**H**AVING now briefly run thro' two Channels of the *Archipelago*, viz. between the *Morea* and the Islands; and *Natolia* and the Isles: There are yet Islands lying between these last described ones, and the Island of *Candia* or *Creet*, by the Natives so call'd: And these are them that follow.

*Hampblia* is inhabited by *Greeks*, who pay tribute to the *Venetians* and *Turks*. Its Product is Wine, Corn, Oyl, Cotton, &c. Here's a Road but not frequented by Ships.

This Island is high and flat on the top, by which it may easily be known, it being neither Rocky nor Bushy. It is bold all round, and there's no danger.

*Santurine* is also inhabited by the same People, and they are in the like manner tributary.

This a very populous Island, and produceth Corn, Oyl, and much Wine. Here several French Satees load Wine for the Supply of the Venetian Fleet. They take in their loading in a small Creek, where 'tis very difficult to get in; and here is no Harbour for a Ship.

On the E. S. E. side of the Island there's a Road, where you lie in 25 and 20 Fathom, but the Road is very wide, and not frequented. There are three small uninhabited Islands near this, but no Road, nor any danger near them.

*Nio* is inhabited and tributary as aforesaid. It produceth Oyl, Cotton, Wine, Corn, &c. Here's a good Harbour on the South side of the Island, which lyes in N. N. W. and a bold Inlet, but narrow, so having the Wind right out, you must Anchor in the Harbour's Mouth, and let fall your Anchor in 25 Fathom, carrying strong Fast on shore. You ride very smooth; and when you get in, you are Land-

Land-lock'd, and lye within half an Hawfier's length of the shore, in 6, 5 or 3 Fathom, Ousey Ground, but you may lye a little farther out in 12 Fathom. Here the *Arcana* Galley sunk as she was Careening; and I then belonging to her, was left behind and taken per force on board a *Livorneze* Crusal, where I thro' a great deal of Suffering, attained to the Knowledge of these Islands (as I have already set out more at large.) Here is but bad Watering on this Island.

*Sichino* is a small Island, lying right before the Harbour's Mouth of *Nio*, distant 6 or 7 Miles, and to come to the latter you run between them; *i. e.* If you come from the Northward. The Island is inhabited by *Greeks* that pay tribute to the *Venetians* and *Turks*.

The Product of this Island is Wine, Corn, Oyl, &c. just enough for the Inhabitants. Ships cannot anchor here.

*Pulicandrea* is a small Island on the South side of *Sichino*, inhabited by *Greeks*, who are tributary as before. It produceth Wine, Oyl, Corn, &c. enough for the Subsistence of the poor Inhabitants, as the other does. Here's no Anchoring for Ships, neither is it frequented by any.

*Nixia* is a large Island, inhabited by *Greeks*, who pay tribute to the *Venetians* and *Turks*. Its Product also is Wine, Oyl, Corn, &c. But here's no Anchoring for Ships, neither is it frequented by any.

*Paris* is inhabited by *Greeks*, who pay tribute to the *Venetians* and *Turks*. Its Product is Wine, Oyl, Corn, Cotton, &c. It has four good Harbours, namely, *St. Johns*, *Nausa*, *Marmara* and *Trio*.

The

The first (*i. e.* *St. John*) is a good Harbour, but difficult going in. Here the *Crusals* lye up to Winter, by reason the *Turks* cannot come at them, for at the Entrance of it, there is a great shoale under Water; and tho' the *Crusals* go thither every Year twice or thrice, yet they have always a Boat lies on the Shoal; so they go in and lie in 6, 5 or 4 Fathom in Winter behind an old sunk Mold, in 3 Fathom.

*Nausa* is a large Bay, having some small Islands lying on the South side of it, and something dangerous; but you have room enough to give them a Birth. You may anchor in the Bay any where, but under the Capes *St. John* and *St. Marys* is best, yet the Place where the *Crusals* lie, is under a small Isle at the Head of the Bay, having a small Battery upon it, where the *Crusals* in time of Careening plant their Guns.

*Marmara* (the third Bay) is only for small Craft.

*Trio* (the Fourth) lies on the S. E. side of the Island, before which are two small Islands, and the rounding of the Land makes it an excellent Road. To know it, you have the Monastery of *St. Antony's* to the N. E. about 5 Miles off on an high Hill: Here is very good Water, that runs out of a River into the Sea; and betwixt this Isle and *Nixia* there's a good Channel; but at the N. E. end lyes a Rock just appearing above Water, and nearest *Paris* side.

*Ante-Paris* is inhabited by *Greeks*, who pay tribute to the *Venetians* and *Turks*. It produceth Wine, Oyl, Cotton, &c. It is so call'd, because it lyes against *Paris*, and they are distant about two Miles, only the S. E. end, or part of the Channel is Navigable, but that with great Care: And here the *Crusals* Winter and Careen, lying in a Cove free from all VVind and VVeather, and safe from the

*Turks*:

*Turks:* Here are two small scraggy Rocks which lyes in the midst of the Channel, on the N. E. end of it ; but it being not Navigable there, it signifies nothing.

*Strongilo* and *Spitico* are two small uninhabited Islands, on the South end of *Ante-Paris*, 4 Miles off, but there is depth of Water enough, and all clear Ground.

*Serigoto* and *Ova* are two small uninhabited Isles ; the first being close under the South end of *Serigo* and high, but not dangerous ; the other lyes between Cape St. *John*, on *Candia* and *Serigo*, and but low, and bearing into the Thorough-fare, ought to be look't for.

*Candia* (by the Inhabitants called *Greet*) is chiefly inhabited and governed by *Turks*, but there are many *Greeks* who live upon it also. The *Venetians* have still some Places of Strength here, such as *Spina-Longo*, *Seuda*, &c.

The principal Garrisons of the *Turks*, are, *Canea*, *Candia* and *Carabuere*, and the like.

This Island is five hundred Miles round, and produceth Oyl, and Vine in abundance. Here likewise you have Flax, Silk, Hides, Honey, Wax, Cheese, &c.

The Haven of *Spina-Longo* is on the South East side of the Island, which is made an Harbour, by an high Precipice of a Rocky Island in the Bay, that is commanded by the *Venetians*, having a Castle on it that contains an hundred Guns, under which you lye safe from all Winds, in an extraordinary good depth.

In the Fort all are Christians, but on the Main Island there are none but *Turks*.

*Seuda* is an adjacent Island to *Candia*, being fortified by the *Venetians*, wherein they have seventy Guns.

Not far from the Island *Seuda*, there are two other small Islands, but nothing on them, save what the Soldiers bring by force of Arms from the Main Island. This is an extraordinary good Harbour.

*Canea* is chiefly inhabited by the *Turks*, and the best City in *Candia*, the same being Walled and Fortified, and having a very Commodious Harbour.

From hence there is much Oyl, Cheese, Wine, Hides, &c. imbarqued for Foreign Parts Yearly. It lyes on the North side.

*Candia* is a strong Town on the same side, and has a great Trade.

*Carabuere* is not on the Island of *Candia*, but adjacent to it. In the Year 1691. it rebelled and was surrendered by the *French* to the *Turks*, they being intrusted with the Chief Command there by the *Venetians*. It is a strong fortified Place, and now in Possession of the *Turks*. 'Tis a bad Road, with the Wind at S. W. but it is scant of Provisions, having no more than what is brought from the Main Island of *Candia*.

D d d

Having

**H**AVING now Curforily gone through with the *Archipelago* Islands, I shall use my best Endeavours to describe that of *Cyprus*, and some remarkable Places on the *Terra Firma* of *Caramania*.

*Cyprus* is inhabited and govern'd chiefly by *Turks*, but there are a great number of *Greeks* that live on it, and pay tribute to the *Turks*.

The Product of this Island is Silk, Cotton, Wine, Oyl, Salt, &c. 'Tis a Place of great Trade, the *English*, *Dutch* and *French* having a Factory here.

This Island is very large, and well stored with Provisions, for our Fleet that comes from *Scanderoon*, waters and recruits here.

The Name of the Principal City on this Isle, is *Nixia*, which stands remote from the Sea some 30 Miles, being very populous, and by report well fortified.

The chiefeft Sea-Port for Trade is the Town of *Salina*, yet the Road is but indifferent, the same lying open to the S. S. E. The Town is defended by a small Fort of Eight Guns, though insignificant to defend it.

This Place has been subject to Contagious Distempers, and when in the Year 1693. I was in the Road in a Crusel, our Boat was sent on shoar, where they could find but one Greek Friar in the Town. The Inhabitants having all fled for fear. And they farther affirmed, that in the Space of three Months 40000 People had been cut off by the Plague.

There is another Harbour on the South side of this Island, call'd *Famagusta*, the same being a better Harbour than *Salina*, but not so much frequented. Likewise you may anchor under Cape *Grego*, distant from *Salina* six Leagues, and under Cape *St. Andrea*, the Eastermost Cape on the Isle; and you have a very  
good



good Road, with the Wind between the North West and the East, where you ride in 20, 16, 14, 7 Fathom sandy Ground.

On this Cape in a little Cave lives a Greek Hermit, that never eat any kind of Flesh, and who affirms, that St. *Andrew* (the Apostle) died there. He makes no Provision of Food nor Rayment, only lives on what is given him by them that stop here.

Within this Hermit's Cave there is a Well of Water, that has so much Vertue in it, that 'twill cure Diseases.

On the North side of the Island are several Bays and Roads for small Craft, but that of the greatest Note is named *Fontana*, the same being guarded with a Fort, containing Four Guns. But in spite of the *Turks* the Crusals get Wood, Water, and steal Cattle from hence.

This Island does not pay tribute to the *Venetians*.

*Coreu* is a Haven on the Main Land of *Caramania*, on the back of *Cyprus*. It is eighteen Leagues from Cape *Andrea*, East North East, and is made a Haven by a small Rocky Isle that lies off the Bay, distant from the Main Land two Miles.

On this Island there Anciently stood a vast strong Fort, but is now wholly destroyed and uninhabited.

Here are Vaults under Ground, which will contain Two Thousand Men; and the Walls are so thick that a Coach and Horses may be drove on them.

Within

Within these Vaults on the Walls, there are Square Stones placed, with strange Characters Engraven on them, past my Understanding : Only one I found under Ground, whereon there was the following Inscription in Italian,

*Parente Contra Parente, & quia sunt Destruto :*

Thus in English,

*Relation against Relation are here destroyed.*

The rest being in the Earth, I can give no further Account of it.

On the Continent stands another old Castle, far bigger, yet more ruinous than this ; where there are Trees growing in it of 30 Foot high. Distant from this Place seven Leagues, there is a Spit of Sand, which runs off from the Main five Miles dry, and is known by the Name of *Lingua Bardasba*, in English, *The Whores Tongue* : And, 'tis said, it came from this occasion : There was a certain Woman living in *Cyprus*, who was Courted by a Gallant that dwelt on the Continent, to whom she sent word, If he would have her, he must fetch her by Land ; which was impossible to be done, there being no Soundings betwixt the Isle and the Main ; nevertheless the poor doting Fellow began to make a Causey there, whereof all that remains is this Spit of Sand, for a Memorandum ; he soon after died. This Story I had from a Grecian Priest, that was on Board of us.

*Porto Cavalier* is on the Main Land of *Caramania*, on the back of *Cyprus*, being a Bay, with an uninhabited Isle, lying before it. Here the Crusals come to careen, lying on the Island side in 25, 20, 15 Fathoms, with a Hawser fast on the Shoar. Here is no Water, but Wood enough.

*Porto*

*Porto Orlano* is a Bay, having a Neck of Land joined to it, which makes it a good Harbour. It is on the Main-Land of *Carmania*, to the back of *Cyprus*, where the Crufals use to take in Water and Wood, the Turkish Inhabitants being remote from hence. Here's excellent Water.

I could have given a brief Account of the Coast of *Syria*, but not being over-well acquainted therewith, I shall wholly omit it, and leave it to them that have used it longer than my self.

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**FINIS.**

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